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Materia Medica.

MIDWAY REMEDIES—NO. II.

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Ptelea trifoliata. As an example of how an obscure or little-used remedy may come in midway between two polychrests we have *Ptelea*, which sometimes in affections of the liver comes in nicely between *Bryonia* and *Nux vomica*. Like *Bryonia* it is better by lying on the right or painful side. It has stitches, not on every attempt to breathe, but only on deep inspiration. The stool is dry, hard and small, while that of *Bryonia* is large, hard and dry. It differs from *Nux vomica* in having aversion to fat, it having a predominating bitter taste, in the feeling the effect of food at once, in having tenesmus both before and after stool It has also the following symptoms which are found under both *Bryonia* and *Nux vomica:* Weak mind, bodily languor, easily impressed by external objects, constipation, dry stool, jaundice, gastric headache, disgust for meat, and general weakness.

Magnesia carb., in certain forms of diarrhea in children, may come in between *Colocynth* and *Rheum*. It has the cutting and pinching in the abdomen before stool and the relief from doubling up found under *Colocynth*. It has the sour, slimey stool of *Rheum*, but its most characteristic symptom is the green, watery stool, resembling the scum on a frog pond. It is a deeper acting remedy than *Rheum* and follows that drug well. It is of most use in sickly, debilitated children who tend towards marasmus.

Ledum is a remedy that should be thought of oftener as occupying a place midway between *Bryonia* and *Colchicum* in the treatment of rheumatism. Like *Colchicum* it is often a remedy in gout, and affects the smaller joints, and it is useful after this remedy has been abused. It has the same acute, tearing pains in the joints, the paralytic weakness of the limbs, and the numbness and coldness of the surface—Instead of producing a copious effusion into joints as does *Bryonia* the effusion of *Ledum* is scanty and tends to harden into nodosities. It is more often indicated in hot swellings of the shoulders and hips. With *Ledum* too we have as characteristic the symptom that the pains travel from below upwards and the pains are worse from the warmth of the bed.

Argentum nitricum in its nervous phenomena stands somewhere between *Aurum* and *Zincum*. Both *Argentum nitr.* and *Zincum* have pains in the back, better from walking and worse from sitting, but only *Argentum nitricum* has pain when rising. Both have nervous trembling. Like *Aurum* it has great nervous weakness, but the individuality of the latter drug depends on its mental symptoms, in which it is quite different from *Argentum nitr.* Remember the mental symptoms of *Aurum*—no other drug has them.

Viola odorata should not be overlooked in hysteria. It is said to be a cross between *Ignatia* and *Pulsatilla;* in other words it stands midway between them. It suits those of fair complexion, who are nervous and tearful, but the patient dislikes the cold air, while the *Pulsatilla* patient is much better in the cold air. The menses are irregular and there are frequent hysterical attacks, with alternate crying and weeping. Sometimes when *Pulsatilla* and *Ignatia* both have been given and have failed (because neither was closely indicated), *Viola* will come in and cure. A most characteristic symptom of *Viola* is the strong odor of violets that is found in the urine.

Dulcamara is to be thought of as standing midway between *Rhus* and *Natrum sulph.* in diarrhea. All three drugs have diarrhea traceable to taking cold, or to a change in the weather from warm to cold; all have pains before, during, and relief after, stool. In *Dulcamara*, however, there is a feeling of weakness and great prostration after stool; this is lacking under *Rhus*, and under *Natrum sulph.* it is only slight and is accompanied by a bruised sensation in the bowels. The aggravation of *Natrum sulph.* is more in the morning on rising and moving about, and there is more rumbling and emission of flatus than under the two other remedies. *Dulcamara* and *Rhus* are both aggravated at night.

Practice of Medicine.

PNEUMONIA.

Extracts From a Lecture by Dr. Marc Jousset, Paris, France.
Translated From La Revue Homœopathique Belge, and Re-arranged by W. A. Dewey, M. D., 170 W. 54th, New Yobk.

ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Bouillaud, in the *Dictionaire de Medicine et de Chirurgie pratique, 1835*, exposes the method of treating pneumonia by repeated bleeding. The following is a resume: At the commencement of the disease a withdrawal of about 1,200 of blood grammes from the arm in the morning, a second one in the

evening of 900 to 1,200 grammes. In the interval of these bleedings thirty leeches, or cups, should be applied to the painful side, so as to withdraw about 900 grammes of blood.

Second day: A third bleeding of the same quantity as the two first, and if the pain in the side persists, the application of leeches, or cups, must be repeated.

Third day: If the pneumonia still resists without hesitation, another bleeding of from 900 to 1,200 grammes should be resorted to.

Fourth day: Pleuro-pneumonia, even when it has reached the second stage, rarely resists beyond the fourth day. In case that it does, another bleeding may be made, but ordinarily it is better to avoid it and apply a large blister.

Grisalle estimates that patients undergoing this treatment lost from four to five pounds of blood.

An Italian physician, according to statistics, went further, and instead of the four or five bleedings of Bouillaud, bled as many as nine times, with results which were, however, disastrous.

Rasori was the champion of the *Tartar emetic* treatment, and it is shown: First—That pneumonia can be treated by *Tartar emetic* from beginning to end. Secondly—That this could be the principal, and oftimes the only treatment of this disease. Thirdly—Only by its employment could the number of bleedings be diminished, and even in certain cases, avoided. Fourthly—That *Tartar emetic* could be administered in doses that even the boldest practitioners had not dreamed of since Rasori gave twelve decigrammes—four, eight and twelve grammes in twenty-four hours. Fifthly—That the quantity of *Tartar emetic* employed in the course of the disease often amounted to more than sixty-two grammes.

Rasori reports seventy-six cases, with nine deaths, but ofttimes he combined bleeding with the *Tartar emetic* treatment, and it was not rare that he withdrew four, six and seven kilogrammes of blood, while at the same time, he gave more than sixty-two grammes of *Tartar emetic.*

We, today, call this barbarous treatment, but it shows how resistant the human organism is—to support such a disease, plus such a treatment.

Four-fifths of the chapter, "Treatment," in a contemporary work, is devoted to bleeding and to *Tartar emetic,* which appear to be the most rational therapeutic methods. A few words are devoted to *Ipecac, Veratrine, Digitalis, Acetate of lead* and *Hydrocyanic acid,* but those who used these remedies were not in favor. Even blisters were doubted to have the beneficial influence that was generally attributed to them.

ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Now there is a great difference between these methods. Bleeding has disappeared. The *Tartar emetic* treatment is rarely seen. The treatment of to-day cannot better be shown than from a recent article in *La Semaine Medicale,* wherein twenty-six hospital physicians were interviewed. We give only the principal points. Prof. Bouchard, chief of the bacteriological school, begged to be excused because he "had not yet commenced to make the studies that he proposed to make in order to treat pneumonia according to modern methods." Of these twenty-six physicians of the Parisian hospitals eight were in favor of bleeding, with certain restrictions, three were against it and fourteen did not mention it. The well-known Prof. Cornil says: "The statistics produced by Dr. Bouillaud in pneumonia are much better than those of today." Prof. Peter says, "Pneumonia in those of a sanguine temperament should be treated by bleeding." Drs. Bucquoy and Fraisans resort to bleeding at the commencement when there is intense pulmonary congestion. Drs. Proust, Rigal, Daulos and Hatinal made use of bleeding only when dyspnoea was excessive and menaced asphyxia. Those opposed to it are Drs. Dumont, Palier, Muselier and Cadet. Dr. Huchard believes that bleeding has had its day. Here are, however, fourteen out of twenty-six physicians who do not mention bleeding in pneumonia and of the twelve remaining nine speak of it only in exceptional cases, and three renounce it. Very harmonious! Five out of twenty-six favorable, five hostile and the rest indifferent. Prof. Peter, who appears to have preserved the ancient treatment advises *Tartar emetic* at the start, then *Kermes* in doses of 0.25 to 0.30 a day; four others also favor this treatment.

Another says: "It is an error that certain physicians should attribute a beneficial action to *Tartar emetic.*" Another formally proscribes both *Kermes* and the *White Oxide of Antimony.*

Dr. Huchard believes that treatment by all of these remedies called expectorants is useless, and often injurious in a disease. Where the principal indication is to sustain and elevate the forces of the patient by alcohol and tonics, three others proscribe *Tartar emetic* because it leads to collapse. The rest do not mention it. Those who do use it prescribe it in an infinitesimal dose as compared with Rasori; five condemn it absolutely. Again, very harmonious!

As to blisters five out of twenty-six are favorable, three use them at times, four are opposed, and fourteen are indifferent.

Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz never applies them in the febrile stage and only employs them when defenesence has taken place and the local signs of pneumonia persist for too long a time.

Landouzy renounces them on account of the pain they cause and their weakening effect. Others consider them useless and dangerous.

Thus the three principal remedies for pneumonia of the ancients—*Venesection, Emetics* and *Blisters*—are forgotten or fought against by the moderns; so it is plainly seen as above stated that there is a great difference between the methods of fifty years ago and those of today.

But what are the new remedies? They are as various as the opinions concerning them. Some believe that the bacteriological element should be attacked and are looking for the proper treatment.

Others, as Dujardin-Beaumetz and Huchard, believe that the heart is most often the cause of death in pneumonia and prescribe remedies calculated to increase cardiac power—injections of *Caffeine, Ether,* or *Camphorated* injections, *Digitalis, Alcohol,* etc.

Others having in view the temperature, prescribe *Sulphate of quinine, Antipyrine,* cold baths, etc.

The greatest number, however, resort to a true expectorant procedure, contenting themselves to preserve the patient's strength with *Alcohol* and tonics. This is the true picture of the Allopathic treatment of pneumonia of a year ago. It is not what it was fifty years ago but it is as varied as the different hospital physicians interviewed.

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The Homeopathic treatment of pneumonia is the same that it ever has been and is the same wherever

Homeopathy is practiced. Over fifty years ago *Aconite* and *Bryonia* were employed in most cases, either alone or alternately. *Phosphorus, Sulphur, Tartar emetic, Arsenic, Stannum, Pulsatilla, Rhus* and *Nux vomica* were occasionally used, but less often. Hartmann, in 1847, in an article on pneumonia recommended *Aconite* and *Bryonia* with *Phosphorus, Tartar emetic, Pulsatilla, Suphur* and *Belladonna* for special indications, and today the remedies are the same, *Aconite, Bryonia* and *Phosphorus* forming the principal treatment, with the others less often employed, and they are employed for the same indications and in the same doses. This does not indicate a lack of progress in our system, but because our system is founded, not upon an hypothesis, but upon a truly scientific basis. Given a case of pneumonia presenting certain symptoms and a Homeopathist has but to know his pathology and Materia Medica to apply the indicated remedy.

Omitting the special indications for these Homeopathic remedies which are too well known to repeat here we arrive at the

DEMONSTRATION OF THE ACTION OF HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES IN PNEUMONIA.

This may be arrived at in two ways:

First—In noting the effect of Homeopathic treatment upon the natural course of the disease.

Second—In noting the results of the different treatments as furnished by statistics.

When it was seen that the Homeopaths gave such small doses our opponents argued that pneumonia was a disease that would get well of itself, and the no-treatment method was tried and with quite favorable results. In about ten days the patient would be convalescent and if nothing happened he could be about in about fourteen days, but physical signs of pulmonary engorgement would persist for several weeks.

Out of forty-eight cases collated by Dr. Jousset, treated Homeopathically, forty-five recovered. In thirty-seven of these resolution occurred within the first eight days, ten between the eighth and fourteenth day and one at the twentieth day, and in those cases Homeopathically treated the physical signs decrease gradually, and completely disappear by the second week at the latest.

As to statistics: Broussais lost by repeated venesections, 62 per cent; Bouillaud, 11 per cent; Rasori lost by the emetic treatment, 24 per cent; Brera in cases treated by two or three venesections, 19 per cent; by three to nine venesections, 22 per cent; by more than nine venesections, 68 per cent. Rasori himself claimed 10 per cent mortality by the emetic treatment alone, but from 14 per cent to 22 per cent if combined with bleeding. The general average here is 28 per cent mortality as a result of the treatment of the Allopaths of fifty years ago. The Allopathic mortality today in the treatment of pneumonia is even greater.

In the hospital, at Lyons during the first months of 1879, the mortality was 35 6-10 per cent. During the first three months of 1880, 31 5-10 per cent. The *Progres Medical*, No. 24, gives as a mortality for pneumonia in the Parisian hospitals for 1879, 47 per cent, instead of "36 per cent, the average for the preceding eleven years."

La Gazette des Hôpitaux gives, for 1881, 42 per cent. In 1884, the Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of Paris, gives 41 7-10 per cent as a mortality from pneumonia during November, and 48 7-10 for December:

About the same time, during the first three months of the year, the mortality in the Paris hospitals was 36 per cent, while the mortality for the three preceding years was 41 8-10.

The general average, as a result of the Allopathic treatment of today, appears to be 39 6-10 per cent, which proves that the progress of Allopathic therapeutics has done nothing for the treatment of pneumonia. In fact, the Allopaths of fifty years ago lost less cases by 11 per cent. Perhaps, however, the modern microbe is more savage.

The statistics of the Expectant, or no-treatment, are by no means bad. Skoda, in 1847, gives 13 7-10 per cent mortality; Dielt, 7 4-10 per cent, but latterly his results were less favorable. In 1852, he lost 9 2-10 per cent, and in 1854, 20 7-10 per cent. Others give various results, so that the average mortality is taken at 16 per cent, which is 12 per cent better than the Allopathic treatment of the same time.

The statistics of the Homeopathic treatment, which date back for forty years, are as follows: Tessier lost three in forty, or 7 5-10 per cent. Timbart also lost three in forty. Grandmollet, one in six, or 12½ per cent; and in averaging statistics from all sources, we have 9 1-10 per cent as a mortality for the Homeopathic treatment.

Of sixty-three cases treated in the Hospital St. Jaques since its foundation, thirteen died, or a mortality of 20 6-10 per cent.

To recapitulate: Fifty years ago the Allopaths lost 28 per cent. Of those treated by the Expectant method, 16 per cent died. Of those treated Homeopathically 9 1-10 per cent only die; that is to say, of 1,000 patients, 280 die by Allopathic treatment, 160 by the Expectant treatment, and 91 by the Homeopathic.

Today the Allopaths lose 39 6-10 per cent, the Homeopaths 20 6-10 per cent, that is to say, of 1,000 patients 396 die by Allopathic treatment, and 206 by the Homeopathic treatment.

These statistics would seem to demonstrate completely the superiority of the Homeopathic treatment in pneumonia.

A CASE OF INTUSSUSCEPTION.

By E. D. AYRS, M. D., Little Rock, Ark.

MEMBER SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

On the 25th of January, 1891, I was called to a case of "bilious colic." I had treated the man several times for the same complaint, with always prompt and permanent relief. This time, like the others, he had great pain, bloating of bowels, tympanites on percussion, etc. The usual remedies accompanied with hot water, followed by tepid, pushed to emesis, then enemas of water, afforded considerable but not complete relief. I called again near night to push the medication, the emesis and the enema more thoroughly, but the next morning's visit developed that the usual success was not had. There was no local "solar color, rubor or tremor," to denote appendicitis, typhilitis, or perityphilitis. There was pain here and there over the abdomen, severe at times but greatly alleviated by remedies, by emesis which now had become occasionally spontaneous, and by enemas. Pain and tenderness over hepatic region and plenty of bile ejected by emesis, its absence in bowel passages not noted. Intestinal obstruction now looked for but not confirmed, owing to above noted changes and ameliorations and supposed fecal action, until 10 o'clock the night of fourth day when I was sent for on account of the filthiness of the emesis which I discovered to be fecal, establishing (beyond cavil) intestinal obstruction. Coelioto-

my at night! Eh? I once had seen in a journal that if you will fill the bowels of a babe with oil, place it head down and jolt it you may overcome the obstruction. If with a kid why not with a man?

I found a quart of cotton seed oil. It must be made to mix with water so three quarts of water were rendered as viscid as possible, with soap mixed with the oil, and injected with a first rate Davidson. Of course pressure had to be made by a towel surrounding injection pipe. The patient placed his hands upon the floor and simultaneously I dropped the syringe, sprang upon the bed, seized his ankles and elevated them to full length. I then churned him in this inverted position until he and I were both tired.

He went to stool with actions from the upper bowels in fine shape which was the end of the case and with never a "colic" since.

Senn has been all over this ground since and has laid down the postulate that abdominal section is unwarranted unless inflation has been thoroughly tested either by water or gas for which purposes he has the apparatus. So the only point in this case is the practical one of a competent remedy in the absence of the "apparatus," which very few of us are provided with, and a little self-glorification in the fact that the plan, original with me at the time, has such eminent endorsement now.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

By J. A. HEMSTEGER, M. D., Chicago.

COLCHICUM IN A CASE OF INFLAMMATIORY RHEUMATISM, WITH DROPSY AND TYPHO-PNEUMONIC CONDITIONS.

Patient, woman, aet. 35, inclined to obesity and rather sedentary habits.

History—Mother died of inflammatory rheumatism complicated with heart troubles. Taken cold and feeling badly for three weeks, loss of appetite, gradual malaise, restless nights, vague stitching pains, joints and muscles sore and stiff on rising (gradually relieved but growing worse daily) chilly, feverish, trembling, etc.

I found patient with temperature of 104, pulse 128, headache, dizzy, face flushed, joints swollen, very painful, worse with slightest movement, sensitive to touch, no appetite (had gradually failed), strong eructations with colicky griping pain in stomach, constipation, urine very highly colored, scant, remained cloudy and heavy sediment. Symptoms only partially relieved by such remedies as *Aconite, Bryonia, Rhus tox., Colocynthis, Pulsatilla*, etc. Temperature ranging from 102 to 104 and pulse high. An exhausted feeling developed, pains through whole of chest (burning) and back, rigors with pneumonic symptoms, snapping, gasping sort of breath on account of pain, slight hacking cough, no rest day or night, had to sit up in bed, propped with pillows, pain around region of heart with irregular action, some night sweats, accompanied by great thirst. Then a fetid dysentery set in and the dropsical swelling of feet to above ankles, and hands to above wrists, and face puffed. Not a very encouraging outlook. The mind remained clear throughout, though intensely anxious. It was here, on looking over all the symptoms that I began the *Colchicum* 2x dil. as the remedy. I also gave four powders daily for five days of *Arsenicum album* 3x trit, for dropsical and exhausted condition and had the satisfaction of seeing my patient improve rapidly in every symptom and condition to convalesence and recovery.

The diet was principally milk, buttermilk, poached eggs, mutton broth, clam broth, celery, raw and prepared, jellies, oysters, fish, oranges, water, lemonade, lithia waters.

VESICAL IRRITATION.

By ALLISON CLOKEY, M. D., Louisville Ky.

REGISTRAR SOUTHWESTERN HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE, SECRETARY KENTUCKY HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

What physician has not had his patience and skill taxed to the utmost by cases presenting but few, if any other, symptoms than those of irritation at the neck of the bladder, and yet what a wonderful field for diagnosis and prescribing is offered by these simple symptoms. It was my misfortune some time since to have a "run" of such cases and they gave me so much trouble that I determined to arrange them systematically with reference to the remedies used in their cure for the sake of satisfying myself just what the sphere of each remedy was. I offer the following rambling discussion of the conditions and a few of the remedies most frequently called for.

In this, as in other troubles that are seemingly so simple and yet after all so difficult to control, the mistake is one of diagnosis, the effect being treated, the cause overlooked. We must lay the ax at the root of the tree instead of trying to lop off some of its branches.

As I write I can not help but think of the costly errors one might be lead into here as elsewhere by what is known as "symptomological" prescribing, the true pathology of the case being ignored, as it is by those who are strict adherents to this form of prescribing. How can we, when treating disease, ignore the very disease itself, and limit ourselves to its manifestations? As well might we try to put out the fire by pouring water on the smoke. But to return to my subject. When we get a case presenting as its only, or as its most prominent symptoms, frequent, scanty, and more or less painful urination we naturally think first of *Cantharis*, and often prescribe it "just for luck," intending to go deeper into the case should that remedy fail, which fail it does, in my limited experience, oftener than it cures. Not that *Cantharis* is not a good remedy, but because the selection of it is so often a poor one. I believe the cases in which *Cantharis* is indicated are comparatively few. Indispensable in simple acute or gonorrheal inflammatory irritation of the neck of the bladder its usefulness ends when the urine shows changes pointing to inflammation of long standing, in which case indeed it often happens that no remedy will cure without the frequent irrigation of the bladder. The urine of *Cantharis* is usually concentrated, of high color and of high specific gravity, but how often will it cure when a deposit of thick ropy mucus indicates deep-seated inflammation. And even in the former case *Aconite* would often give better satisfaction than *Cantharis*, especially if the trouble be traceable to cold and if fever be present. *Aconite* would of course have but little if any control over gonorrheal cases.

I was called some time since to see an old lady of sixty-five who had been treated for catarrh of the bladder by an Allopathic physician, whose medicine was so strong, and of which she had taken so much that her stomach began to fail her. The patient, otherwise seemingly well, was troubled with frequent inclination to urinate, only a little urine being voided at a time, and following the act there was a

twinge or spasm of pain. The urine itself was normal in appearance, and proved to be so when carefully examined. I took it to be a simple case of nervous irritation and prescribed *Belladonna*. Because of my impatience, however, to show what Homeopathy could do in such cases I was not content to give the remedy time but changed to another, and another and another, till finally, after several weeks, I had tried every remedy I had ever heard of being used in such conditions and my patient was steadily growing worse. I then returned to *Belladonna*, this time giving it plenty of time, and in two weeks my patient was well. Twice since have the same symptoms returned and each time the same remedy gave prompt relief. But there is a sequel to this case. I now have the lady again in charge, she having developed myelitis, with all its symptoms. I now believe that the bladder symptoms of months ago were caused by spinal congestion, and that *Belladonna* cured the former symptoms because it covered the latter condition. That congestion has now passed into softening, which nothing can cure and which *Phosphorus* is only holding in check. Had I been able to see ahead the *Belladonna* prescribed before, if continued, might have saved the necessity of resorting to *Phosphorus* now.

I can think now of a number of cases which were cured by *Belladonna*, each one of which confirms its use as a "nervous" remedy, the urine, although passed in small quantities, because passed so often, being normal in quantity for the twenty-four hours, and very little if any changed in reaction and specific gravity.

Another remedy that I have frequently used with success in irritation of the neck of the bladder is *Lycopodium*.

I have before me a letter written by a lady in central Kentucky asking for medicine for "kidney" disease. Her case was briefly as follows: Bilious temperament, sallow complexion, appetite poor, bowels sluggish, dull pain in head, also in right side and back, urine passed about as often as usual but with much smarting and burning, "brick dust" deposits. Here the smarting and burning were caused by the excess of urates in the urine, which irritated the neck of the bladder and uretha; *Lycopodium* gave prompt and lasting relief. I can also recall several other cases cured by this noble remedy, and I remember as peculiar to them all, and to distinguish them from the *Aconite*, *Cantharis* and *Belladonna* cases, that though urination was more or less painful, the act itself was very little increased in frequency. This is an important item in the selection of the remedy.

Sepia has cured other cases for me, but it is much more difficult to differentiate between *Sepia* and *Lycopodium* than between either one of them and the other three. Both remedies have torpid liver with its attendant symptoms, "brick dust" deposits in the urine among them, and with *Sepia*, as with *Lycopodium*, the act of urination is not much increased in frequency. *Sepia* has, to distinguish it, congestion of the uterus and perhaps also of the rectum, which conditions we will usually find co-existent with the urinary symptoms.

In all cases where we have actual spasm at the neck of the bladder we will gain glory for ourselves and relief for our patients by giving them the tincture of *Hyocyamus*, five drops every three hours, as recommended by Helmuth. I have used this prescription time and again and almost invariably with good effect. It relieves the spasm for the time being, suits the patient and gives the Homeopathic remedy altogether a better chance. Should *Hyocyamus* fail, however, relief might be given by passing large sized sounds. *Cocaine* has frequently been used in such cases to allay pain and irritability, but I have never had to resort to either measure.

We must not overlook cases of frequent and more or less painful urination caused by the pressure of an ante-flexed uterus or reflex from the rectum. I now have in charge a case presenting all the usual symptoms caused by urethral caruncula. I prescribed several of the best remedies without result and finally made an examination, which I should probably have done at first, and found the above mentioned condition extant, an illustration of the mistakes that are so usually made in locating the cause. In fact it is only by canvassing the whole field that we can hope to treat these cases successfully.

MEDICAL CENTURY CLINIC.

Lachesis.—On March 8, 1889, was called to Mr. H., aet 55 years; always enjoyed good health; retired the evening previous perfectly well, but during the night was aroused from his sleep by quite a severe pain in left eye. Not wishing to disturb the family remained quiet but awake until morning, but much to his surprise when daylight came was entirely blind in the affected eye. Examination revealed an intra-ocular hemorrhage, also in aqueous humor. He suffered from photophobia and an occasional sharp shooting pain followed by a dull pressing pain.

Gave *Lachesis*. Pain and photophobia greatly relieved in twenty-four hours, and within two weeks the eye was all right and remains so up to this writing. No other remedy given.

Piqua, Ohio. J. C. Fahnestock, M. D.

Rhus tox poisoning—Ledum.—The season is approaching when we may expect cases of *Rhus tox* poisoning, and I wish to report a case of mine. Others may wish to try the same treatment.

One case was that of a boy who had been playing in the woods. When brought to me his right forearm was swollen to more than twice the size of the left, and covered with large vesicles from the wrist to the elbow.

I had heard of *Ledum* being used, so gave him *Ledum* 2x in water. Twenty-four hours after, I saw the case again, and, to my surprise, the swelling was all gone, and desquamation had begun.

This one case is the only one from ivy poisoning I have had to treat, and I would like to hear reports from others. R. C. Baker, M. D.

Oelwein, Iowa.

Pseudo-Membranous Enteritis.—I have had a very unsatisfactory experience in the treatment of chronic pseudo-membranous enteritis. I find but very little written and published relating to this disease. If, through your valuable journal, you can call out any ideas or suggestions which will throw any additional light upon the pathology and treatment of this most intractable disease, it will be appreciated by me, and, I presume, by many other physicians. Subscriber.

Colon, Mich.

The cholera is increasing in Tripoli, and Malta has imposed a quarantine of fifteen days on all vessels arriving from Tripoli, in view of this recrudescence of the disease. Advices from Constantinople also report a somewhat alarming increase of the cholera.

Surgery.

CARIES OF THE CERVICAL VERTEBRÆ.

By F. P. GREEN, M. D., Memphis, Tenn.
Member Southern Homeopathic Medical Association.

William D——, aged 18, consulted me about a paralysis of the right side of the body of one year's standing. Examination revealed a tumor on his neck as large as a man's fist, occupying the entire right anterior triangular space from the styloid process to the clavicle, extending anteriorly to the trachea, posteriorly, beneath the sterno-cleido mastoid muscle. Covering the growth was a large, open ulcer, through which ran a sinus that would admit the index finger, which I afterwards found communicated with the vertebræ. The patient stated that he had been operated on one year previous, but only part of the tumor had been removed. The doctors said they found two bones loose in the gland. After rendering the field of operation as near aseptic as possible, I removed the gland by an eliptical incision, embracing the entire ulcer. This was very tedious work, as I soon found that the carotid artery and the phrenic and pneumogastric nerves were involved in the growth, and had to be dissected out and drawn aside, exposing them for more than two inches. The removal of the gland enabled me to expose the vertebræ, which were found to be badly diseased. The transverse articular and spinous processes, together with the pedicle and laminæ of the third and fourth cervical vertebræ had to be removed if the operation was to be of any benefit, as they were very badly cariesed. With a pair of cutting gouge forceps I began the task, biting the bone away piecemeal until every vestige of diseased structure was removed. This was a most delicate procedure, and required judgment and the most careful and painstaking work I ever did, in order to prevent injury to the cord. At one time the patient's condition became so critical that all operative procedures had to be discontinued, and a stream of warm water turned into the wound. The breathing and pulse became very rapid, and decided signs of convulsions ensued. After the warm water was applied things assumed their normal course and the operation was very carefully continued. I would never cut through a piece of bone until I tried, by gentle pressure, to be sure I had no important nerve between my forceps, for, mind you, much of this work was done where it was impossible to see my work, and I had to rely entirely on the sense of touch. After an hour of most tedious work, I succeeded in removing all the diseased bone and soft tissue, exposing the spinal cord and its coverings completely. The bodies of the vertebræ were not diseased.

After washing the wound clean it was carefully packed with *Iodoform* gauze, being careful not to allow it to press on the cord. No stitches were taken, the wound being allowed to heal by granulation. Two days later, signs of suppuration showed themselves and the dressing was removed and a dressing of oakum and Balsam of Peru substituted. This was kept up until the end of the treatment. Under its influencs the wound rapidly closed up, the paralysis soon disappeared, and the patient made a good recovery.

The shock following the operation was considerable, but it soon passed off. I was assisted in the operation by Dr. George A. Coors, who administered the chloroform, and Dr. W. A. Dobbins. This was a case most desperate in its nature, and nothing but the application of the highest order of surgical principles and coolest judgment, together with the most delicate and painstaking operative procedure, prevented disaster. Located as it was in one of the most dangerous fields of surgery in the human body, with so many important structures involved, the wounding of any one of which would have caused instant death, combined to make the operation a most formidable one, requiring courage, dexterity, and thorough knowledge of the parts by the surgeon who undertakes it. I do not know whether this operation has ever been successfully performed before or not. I have no literature bearing on the subject.

TRACHEOTOMY IN THE TREATMENT OF PHARYNGO-LARYNGEAL DIPHTHERIA.

By F. EDGAR DOWNEY, M. D., Clinton, Ill.
First Vice-President Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association.

On the morning of July 22, 1893, Lizzie T——, aged three years, was brought to my office, with a history of having complained for three days of slight dysphagia, and upon this particular morning of having exhibited some considerable degree of hoarseness accompanied by a croupy cough.

On examination the fauces disclosed a diphtheritic exudation upon both tonsils, and the partial aphonia only too correctly told that the larynx was already invaded.

The child's temperature was 102°, its pulse rate 120, its respiration but slightly obstructed. Under the remedial measures instituted, which consisted of the internal use of *Bromium* and *Cyanide of mercury* and continual inhalation of steam and the local use of a spray of the peroxide of hydrogen, the child's temperature fell to normal, the pulse rate to 96, but the obstruction to respiration remained uninfluenced and the tonsillar exudation very slowly extended.

Not until the fifth day after coming under observation did the little patient show further signs of constitutional disturbance, despite the fact that respiration had continually become more labored and the exudation had completely covered both tonsils and soft palate. The temperature still remained normal but the heart's first sound weakening, the bluish colored lips and the great obstruction to respiration, only too plainly told that any remedial measure would be worse than useless without first supplying more oxygen to the very imperfectly aerated blood; and, in accordance with this view, the proposition to open the trachea was made the agonized parents who quickly and confidingly consented.

On the 28th of July, at 5 o'clock P. M., with the assistance of my friend, Dr. G. W. Hyde, who administered chloroform, and a nurse, a low tracheotomy was made without hemorrhage, and a silver canula introduced. The relief was very prompt and marked, the anæsthetic was quickly recovered from, and as the lovely child opened her eyes and breathed so tranquilly she seemed to look the sentiment her voice was now powerless to utter—"Thank you."

Immediately following the introduction of the canula, a considerable amount of tough mucus was forcibly expelled, but no membrane was found within the trachea at the point of the incision. The wound was closed tightly about the canula and its site carefully protected, but its infection had already been accomplished and its edges failed to unite. During the first night, the removal of the inner tube was necessary only twice, and the child rested quietly until morning.

July 29th, the child was able to take nourishment

freely, but the inner tube required more frequent removal for cleaning, and the discharge was more profuse and offensive. The pulse remained at the rapid rate of 140 a minute, with a weakening first sound. A spray from a steam atomizer was kept directed upon the entrance to the tube, but had apparently no effect in altering the character or quantity of discharge from the canula. The temperature arose to 102°, and the child became drowsy and her tongue dry.

July 30th. At 4 A. M., the nurse, who had been intrusted with the care of the tube, was in the act of cleaning it, when the child became sick and vomited a profuse amount of fluid, and as the canula had this time been left open and uncovered, the liquid at once passed into the interior, and immediate strangulation was imminent. The nurse had been informed of the danger of such an accident, and how to proceed should it occur, and only by her thoughtfulness was the little patient rescued. It was many hours before she recovered from the consequent exhaustion.

July 31. The temperature arose to 103 and the pulse 144 and the stupor more marked and the discharge very dry, offensive and difficult of removal. It was at this time that I tried the use of the fumes of slacking lime as an inhalation and I can assert the effect was immediate and marked. The discharge became thin and easily removed and lost its offensive odor. The method of using this measure I believe to be very important. A half dozen pieces of the lime the size of the closed fist are placed in a suitable vessel and upon these are poured not more than a half gallon of water. The dense fumes are directed toward the child's face and thus continued for several minutes. The procedure is to be repeated in from two to six hours and the beneficial effect may be confidently looked for within a few hours. During the next three days the exudation upon the pharynx, which had gradually extended *after the operation* until it covered the posterior wall thereof and ascended into the nares, diminished rapidly, its disinfection by local treatment being much facilitated by the fact that the applications did not interfere in the least with the respiratory act. By the fourth day after the operation an extensive cellulitis developed about the site of the wound, and the intense character of this inflammation at this time caused no little anxiety on our part. During the following four days the temperature was at 103° with the pulse at 144 but then there began a decline of both, attended with improvement in all the other symptoms. No attempt was made to remove the canula until the close of the first week when its blackened surface served to create much alarm that the process going on within the trachea might be a destructive and fatal one. But upon its removal the following day its bright color was not changed. It was found necessary to continue this method of allowing air to enter the lungs during a period of twenty-five days and its removal at the end of this time was followed by easy respiration in the normal manner and within two days the complete closure of the wound leading to the trachea. From this time the little patient made an uneventful recovery.

This case, it appears to me, illustrates the great importance of tracheotomy in cases of laryngeal diphtheria, where the element of danger lies in the failure of the patient to obtain sufficient oxygen, and not simply because the larynx is invaded by the disease. I believe also that the importance of an early operation cannot be overestimated.

Institutes of Medicine.

A PLEA FOR HOMEOPATHY.

By ELLA A. JENNINGS, M. D., New York.
EDITOR HUMANITY AND HEALTH.

The Medical Century's vigorous appeal contained in the November number under the head of "Get Out of the Rut," has stirred me to write a leaf from my practical experience. After sixteen years' practice of Homeopathy, pure and simple, in New York city, including hospital, dispensary and clinical as well as private practice, it is quite easy to comprehend why so many physicians of our school of medicine become Allopaths or drift into a mongrel practice.

They never understood the basic principle of Homeopathy else they could not be guilty of saying "I practice either school, one helps acute cases and the other acts better upon chronic diseases." Can it be 12 o'clock noon and 12 o'clock midnight at the same time in the same longitude? The two schools are as far apart as night and day, yet quite intelligent men and women upon either subjects claim to be successful with both in their practice. They certainly do not comprehend the principle of similar of similars and the law of contraries. They have not studied the "Organon," our Homeopathic bible, or if they did they merely slurred it over without analyzing its meaning, and read it from a sense of duty or because they felt they must, rather than interest or desire for the truths it contained.

Homeopathy is a science that requires most careful and intelligent study. Its laws must be understood and complied with, and when these are observed the results are unfailing and our cures become a certainty.

After basic principles are mastered is "that which will produce a disease in a healthy organism will by a similar acting drug administered remove the diseased conditions in the sick patient." Another chief requisite too often overlooked is the use of our books at the bedside and in our office practice when prescribing. Many physicians depend upon carrying their cases in their head or mind, and rely upon looking them up when at home. It is impossible to describe in a correct, or even safe way, in this uncertain manner.

Nothing but a repertory will enable the physician to determine which remedy to select. It all depends upon the remedy. To give a medicine involves no particular study, care or intelligence, but to give the truly Homeopathic one which will cure commands all the ability of the best intellect and disciplined mind.

It is a thousand times harder to be a good, true Homeopathic prescriber like Hahnemann, Hering, Bayard, Lippe, H. N. Guernsey, P. P. Wells and that class of men, than to practice the ordinary methods of the old school.

When I graduated in 1878 I placed myself under the direction of Dr. Edward Bayard, one of the oldest, best and most successful physicians of our school. He convinced me of the truthfulness of many of his theories. First, that the potency of the drug was less important than its Homeopathic application to the individual case. But that experience and common sense would select the higher potency, because the smallest dose that would do the work was the correct one to administer. Again, that by separating and refining the remedy its spiritual or curative powers were enhanced or augmented; these were secured in a high potency.

Second, never to prescribe for the simplest illness without referring to my books in the presence of the patient, and where I could interrogate him or her, or if a child the mother or nurse, and by my own observation of the little one's movements, detect the keynote and compare it with the indicated remedy.

Third, not to repeat the dose too frequently, as by interrupting the action or current the remedial efforts were thwarted and undone.

Fourth, that *Placebo* was a most important factor towards a cure, especially in chronic cases, so as to satisfy the mind of the patient and prevent an interruption of the action of the remedy. It seemed so dishonest to give only sugar of milk when the patient supposed she was taking medicine. But Dr. Bayard succeeded in converting me, and showed the wonderful provings of Lactis, or rather the evidence of nature's method in overcoming disease. Sometimes "the powders put to sleep; they could not keep awake." Sometimes a similar quantity of *Placebo* "kept them awake all night." "It made them dream or it prevented their dreaming."

Dr. Edward Bayard was my consulting physician and also my personal friend and doctor whenever I required one, for over twelve years. I have seen the most astonishing cures made by him through a prescription of one or two powders of a high potency, with blanks for two weeks and report progress. This, continued for a month or six weeks, worked the miracle of a cure.

True or pure Homeopathy means unceasing vigilance, constant study and a clear sense of the divine law of cure through its remedial powers when correctly applied to the diseased conditions.

I am so positive of the results that I will stake my life upon a cure in every case where the disease has not advanced too far, and the correct or true Homeopathic remedy has been given!

When a so-called Homeopathic physician alternates it is because he cannot tell which is the remedy to give, and takes the chances that if one is not the other may be Homeopathic to the case.

From a written record of over sixteen years in which I have prescribed for more than 75,000 (seventy-five thousand) cases, I shall take great pleasure in selecting some typical or special ones and presenting them to your readers if you so desire.

Through the instrumentality of Homeopathic prescribing I have personally made over 45,000 (forty-five thousand) converts to Homeopathy, chiefly in dispensary practice. Many would say "it can't be the medicine you gave me for there was so little of it, and it neither pukes nor purges, but I am cured, and how I do not know." For the benefit of young practitioners I will gladly give cases, their symptoms, the remedy prescribed and the results.

EXCURSIONS IN THE DOMAINS OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

By CARL BOJANUS, Sr., M. D., Samara, Russia.
Corresponding Member American Institute of Homeopathy.

SIXTH PAPER.

In the discussion of cholera treatments even Homeopathy appears upon the scene, and what is wonderful it is brought forward without the usual taunts, personal remarks or impertinence which are the usual accompaniments.

1. In the *Deutschen Medicinischen Wochenschrift* of the 8th of September, 1892, Prof. Hugo Schulte, of Greifswald, recommends *Veratrum* or *Veratrin* against cholera with vomiting, diarrhea and cramps. Markreiter was the first to give it, in 1856; Hubeny Kochler and Blocdan prescribed it later. Dr. Aulde, in America, has prescribed *Arsenic*, not only in cholera, but in other diseases of the intestines. He has principally used *Cuprum arsenicosum* 0,0005 in 180 grm. of water, taken in teaspoonfulls. Prof. Schulte finds that one can give simple *Arsenic* or *Arseniate*, in short intervals of fifteen to thirty minutes. Here is the fit place to express our warmest thanks to Prof. Hugo Schulte for his love of justice and impartiality, which he has already proved before by recognizing the efficacy of *Cyanuret* of *Mercury* against diphtheria. This tribute of gratitude is given in the name of all the Homeopathic physicians of the new and old world. Our honored friend and well-wisher, Prof. Manassein*, cannot refrain from passing a few remarks upon the subject in his usual aggressive style. He says that Prof. Schulte has no experience concerning cholera (from where has the honored professor taken such a decided opinion? Rep.); that he relies upon literary materials and experiments made from animals when he recommends against cholera *Veratrin* and *Arsenic*. (All this pointed in italics and ornamented with notes of exclamation. Rep.) The reporter is not the ex-professor himself, but a certain Doctor Devlesevsky; but it amounts to the same thing, as the ex-professor is the responsible editor. The tone and manner in which the remark is expressed correspond with the acknowledged opinion about Homeopaths, whom he considers, one and all, renegades of science. But—what sensible man will not turn his back upon *a science* of which we have admired specimens in the current article?

In the daily papers of the province of Tourgay, and in that of Orenburg, favorable reports are inserted about the treatment of cholera by a Dr. Solovieff (Hom.), appointed by the medical department of the home ministry. He publishes that out of eight patients he lost only one. "We should not have believed this report," says the editor of the *Watch*, (1892, No. 44, p. 1128), "if it had not proceeded from an official source." This observation shows the spirit of the editor, for whom the only worth of the communication is its officiality.

We have yet to give a report about a motley group of remedies which have been recommended for the treatment of cholera.

First of all, acids.

1. *Lactic acid.*—In the *Bulletin Medical* of the 20th July, 1892, we find the report of Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz the Therapeutic Society. He communicates his treatment of cholera with *Lactic acid*, recommended first of all by Hayem. It was used by him with excellent results in the following manner: 10 grms. *Lactic acid;* 20 grms. sugar syrup; 2 grms. of *Spirits* with orange or lemon *essence*, dissolved in a litre of water, a tablespoonful taken every quarter of an hour. Dr. Bucguoy, who was present at the same session, reported a case which he had treated with doses of 15-16 grms. daily of the same remedy, but it had caused aggravation instead of amelioration.

2. Dr. Feodoraff communicates in the *Wratch* (1892, No. 35, p. 890), that in view of the experiments of Hashimats, who killed the comma bacilla in a quarter of an hour with *Acetic acid* in a solution of 2.2 per cent and 3.2 per cent, he, Dr. Feodoraff,

* The editor of the journal *Wratch*, a well-known enemy of Homeopathy.

used with success, in the treatment of cholera, 15 grms. of the above named solution of *Acetic acid* mixed with an equal portion of brandy and 0.1 *Camphor*.

3. In the *British Medical Journal* of the 7th of January, 1893, Dr. Geo. Carrington Parvis of Edinburgh calls attention to the experiments of Prof. Cash, who found that *Sulphuric acid* in a solution of n-64 gr. $5O_2$ in a litre of water instantaneously kills the bacillus of splecnitis. Dr. Parvis therefore proposes to treat the cholera with clysters of n-100 to n-5 of *Sulphuric acid*.

It means in other terms that as Peter sings well. therefore he must also blow the trumpet well! (Rep).

4. *Carbonic acid* is supposed to stop the development of the cholera baccillus. Prof. Rosenbach, *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift* of the 22d August, 1892, proposes to treat the cholera with liquid *Carbonic acid*, which is now everywhere for sale. The *Carbonic acid* has to be introduced into the intestine per anum, and into the stomach through the mouth with the stomach tube. The inoffensiveness of this treatment is proved by the application of the *Carbonic acid* in tuberculosis.

1. *Chinin* as Clysters.—Dr. Yashvily of Erivan communicates in the *Wratch* (1892, No. 39, p. 993) his system of treating the cholera and advises the use of *Chinin* as enteroclysis. Every clyster contains 10-12 glasses of warm water, 20 gr. of *Hydrochlorate of Chinin* and 5 tablespoonfulls of diluted *Muriatic acid*. The patients treated in this manner recovered promptly. At the same time he calls attention to enteroclysis in general.

2. *Chinin* applied subcutaneously.—Dr. Tzvetkoff of Ufa communicates (*Wratch*, 1892, No. 42, p. 1075) that according to the recommendations of Dr. Niesviedsky he has treated the cholera with *Chinin* administered subcutaneously. Out of forty-eight patients twenty-nine died, therefore, 60.42 per cent. It follows, therefore, that any conclusion as to the efficaciousness of *Chinin* used subcutaneously is more than dubious. If one takes into account the painful infiltrations which are formed at the places where the remedy is injected, the simultaneous application of subcutaneous salt injections, *Salol*, enteroclysis, *Lactic acid*, *Calomel*, different exciting remedies, it is *nearly* (not more than? Rep.) impossible to say anything positive about the action of *Chinin*.

1. *Ammonium* and *Nitro-Glycerine*.—Dr. Trussevitch, influenced by theoretic speculation, recommends (St. Petersburgh *Medicinische Wochenschrift* of the 5th of September, 1892), in cholera, the use of 1 per cent solution of *Nitro-Glycerine*, 1 or 2 drops poured on the tongue, and 3-8 drops of *Ammonium* liquid introduced subcutaneously. He also recommends the Swedish patented remedy, *Autukos*, which, according to his opinion, contains *Borax* and *Thyme oil*.

2. *La Semaine Medicale* of the 14th September, 1892, contains the opinion of Dr. Giachich of Fuime, who assures us that all the remedies which raise the action of the heart are the most efficacious in cholera. He therefore prescribes *Sal ammoniac* 2 per cent and a great deal of spirits; also injections of *Ether*, one-half.

1. A sequel to the elixir of General Baklanoff, and even more, as it is a secret remedy for patients who were already in the stadium algidum recovered.

1. *Strychnine*.—Dr. French Mullen speaks in the Tudian *Medical Gazette* of the excellent results which he obtained in cases of cholera where collapse had already begun, by giving five drops of *Liquoris strychnini*, pharmacop. Britannica, diluted with the same quantity of water, the dose repeated two or three times a day. Guttmann and Goldbaum assure us on the contrary (*Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, 1886), never to have seen any good results of this treatment.

2. *Barley Malt*.—In the Lyon *Medical* of the 20th August, 1892, Dr. Gabriel Roux recommends barley malt taken as a decoction in cholera (50 grms. malt and 1,000 grms. water, boiled for a few minutes). This beverage, to which is added a little lemon syrup or rum, has to be taken in doses of one litre. It can also be used as enteroclysis, particularly if vomiting prevents the patient's drinking the beverage. It has been assured that the results of this remedy are striking.

3. *Tod Starch*.—Dr. Werbinsky of Rostoff, Gov. of Yaroslav, finds that the disinfection of the intestinal canal is the principal task in the treatment of cholera. He proposes *Tod Starch* as a remedy, which has already been warmly recommended by Dr. Tevseenko, who speaks of its brilliant results. Dr. Verbinsky disapproves of *Calomel* on account of its by-effects; of Cautani's enteroclysis because it seldom reaches the center of infection, and of rinsing out the stomach, by the method of Alexinsky, as very complicated and taking up much time. A powder composed of 5-10 gr. of *Tod Starch*, 5 gr, of *Sugar peppermint*, and 1-6 gr. *Opii puri* was given in light cases three times a day, and in dangerous ones every two hours.

4. *Brown-Sequard's Testicular Tincture*. — *La Semaine Medicale* of the 15th of September, 1892, —Prof. Brown-Sequard, supported by the experiments of Uspensky, Gilbert Muclier and Roger, is of opinion that the above mentioned fluid can be serviceable in the beginning of the cholera or during the convalescence, in case of general adynemie.

5. *Phosphor* and *Sodium sulphate*.—We read in the *Revue Cliniquet Therapeutique* that in the children's hospital in Paris Dr. D'Heilly has treated the cholera with subcutaneous injections of a liquid composed of 5 gr. *Phosphor* and *Sodium sulphate* diluted in 100 grs. distilled water. Out of 16 patients he lost only 2 (12.5 per cent.)

6. *Cremor Tartari*. — In the *British Medical Journal* of the 10th September, 1892, Dr. William MacDonald (Maryhill) reports that he treats the cholera since 1854 with *Cremor tartari* taken internally, and *Milk of Sulphur* applied externally with water. He says that he has seen nothing but excellent results, particularly in the beginning of the disease. He has never experienced any benefit from warmth.

7. *Venesection*.—In the "*Deutschen Medicinischen Wochenschrift*" of the 22d September, 1892, Dr. Samter, in Posen, adds a new theory to all the therapeutic systems already existing against cholera. A solution of salt must be first introduced in the organism, and when the circulation of the blood has been raised the patient must be bled, to take away the blood poisoned by the ptomaine. It is well-known that venesection had already been recommended in cholera. (See Skovitchenko.)

8. *Ferrum Sesqui-chloratum*.—Dr. Elwert of Reutlingen reports in the "*Deutschen Medicinischen Wochenschrift*" about the good results given by this remedy, which he prescribes in the following form:

Rp. Liquor ferri sesqu. 0,70–0, 8–1, 0.
Aquae anamoni 150.
Mucilgummi arab. 25,030.
Syrupi Simpl. 30,0.

The drug must be given a tablespoonful every half hour. During cramps one adds *Laud.* liquid twenty-five to thirty drops, if the pulse is low *Ether* ten to fifteen drops, if there is complete pulselessness *Ether* and injections of *Camphor.*

9. We read in the *British Medical Journal* of the 1st October, 1892, a communication of Dr. Herbert W. G. McLeod, who reminds us of the praise given by Dr. Ringer and Dr. Bartholomew to subcutaneous injections of *Chloral* or *Chloralis,* which cured several patients who were already in a state of collapse.

10. *Hydronaphthal.*—In the *"Medical News"* of October 1, 1892, Dr. D. D. Steward recommends hydronaphtal as a prophylactic and curative remedy against cholera. He assures us that it has great power in destroying microbes, that it is not soluble in water, not poisonous, and passes the intestines without being decomposed.

Such recommendations are the fruit of experiments made in a retort (Rep.)

11. *Brandy.*—The *International Monthly Journal,* which works against inebriety, reproaches Drs. Paul and Sachse for having recommended moderate use of brandy against cholera. Thanks to this injudicious advice, the streets of Hamburg were overcrowded with drunken people, more than had ever been seen before. Prof. Bunge of Basb, formerly of Dorpat, pleads against the use of brandy in cholera and says that the best disinfecting remedy is the healthy gastric juice; therefore everything which stops its secretion or dilutes it must be avoided. Spirits disturb the digestion.

12. *Argentum Nitricum.*—Dr. Osavtchenko of Bielgorod, after having tried and lost faith in all the current remedies recommended against cholera, has found his salvation in *Argentum nitricum.* Its effects were so splendid that both he and his colleagues, who had been skeptical upon the subject, were filled with wonder. Out of 79 bad cases 39 died, out of 46, 14, and 106, 21. He begins by giving 1-15 gr. several times a day, using at the same time *Enteroclysis* with 1 1-2 gr. *Argentum nitricum* diluted in 1 1-2 litres of distilled water. Generally two doses were sufficient to stop the vomiting, but there were cases where a third dose of 1-15 to 1-12 gr. proved necessary.

13. *Aqua Picis.*—In the record of the Medical Society of Omsk, Siberia (See *Wratch,* 1892, No. 50, p. 1278), Dr. Polubinsky reports that the above named remedy given internally in small doses and used externally as *Enteroclysis* has often arrested vomiting, diarrhea, and made consciousness return.

14. *Coffee.*—Dr. Dubelir, Moscow, addresses himself personally in a letter to the *Wratch* (1893, No. 42, p. 1179) and communicates the excellent results obtained during two years by the use of *Coffee* in several (not numerous) cases of cholera. He gives hot black coffee, two-thirds glasses in twenty-four hours. The vomiting stops, the pulse and consciousness of the patient are restored and the secretion of the urine is stimulated. It would be desirable to try experiments on a large scale.

15. *Chinese Tea.*—In the *Deutschen Medicinischen Wochenschrift,* 1893, p. 1028, Dr. George Bonne of Holstein calls attention to a remedy which he recommends theoretically, having only seen it used, as a preservative against cholera by the inhabitants of the place where he lives. He, on his part, has experienced the uselessness and injuriousness of all the remedies recommended against cholera with which the current literature is overfilled, and the groping in the dark at the patient's bedside has grown obnoxious to him. He finds that tea corresponds to all the conditions required for the treatment of cholera. The remedy is a good disinfectant, its action is quick, it does not undergo any changes in the stomach and intestines, it stops cramps, diarrhea and vomiting, it does not irritate the mucus membrane, it acts as a weak astringent, does not affect the kidneys, its reaction must be sauer, must act in a fortifying manner on heart and nerves, excite perspiration and stimulate the secretion of urine, it can be taken in great quantities, its taste is not repulsive and it is inexpensive. Dr. Bonne has made experiments with the culture of bacilli and has found that tea acts as a poison to them. We cannot enter into the details of these experiments, but would advise the reader to make himself acquainted with the interesting original article. As a real Allopathic physician he cannot abstain from mixing *Peppermint oil* with the tea. *

16. All's well that ends well. A curiosity for dessert.

Braces against Cholera.—The *Progres Medical* of the 13th August, 1892, communicates that a priest of Toulon, who had served in the navy, published that the faithful would be preserved from every infectious disease, and particularly the cholera, by wearing braces, to which is fastened an holy image sanctified by the Pope. The braces are made expressly long so as to reach the stomach and protect it from colics and diarrhea.

It is not in the least our wish to submit to a critical analysis the kaleidoscope of ever changing remedies, opinions, plans, speculations, observations, experiments, which have just passed in motley confession before the reader's eye. This analysis has already been made long ago by many critics, but by none with so much genius, such logic, truth and science as by Dr. Grauvogl in his writings.† It cannot be denied that the confessions of our adversaries, which we have transmitted, are very characteristic and give us an insight into the inner condition of the rational school, but still it must be said that this turning of the eyes upon one's own actions, these avowals have only been called forth by dire necessity. It is not from the height of their professors' chairs, and in their literature, that they proclaim us Homeopaths ignoramuses, quacks and renegades of science, who, blinded by superstition, propagate a false doctrine, which can only rank in the same level with the astrology of the middle ages? They consider it below their dignity to consult with us, they often go so far as to be unwilling to live under one roof with a Homeopath, but when, by the ordination of destiny, a host of comma and other bacilli suddenly overwhelm the world, and the victims fall like ears of corn under the sickle, and the rational followers of the rational medical school stand by powerless to stop the disaster, looking on with despair at the devastation before them, then, like the sinking man who catches after a straw, the proud rationalists grow humble and open the chapter

* Tea and coffee were already considered beneficial in the cholera epidemic of 1848, during the epidemic of last year (1892), and this year. In the government of Samara, where I live, hot tea was given in great quantities by the landed proprietors to the working people in the fields, during the harvest, to avoid their drinking cold water. The reapers are mostly Tartars, who are very fond of tea, and this sanitary and prophylactic measure has been, as I have heard, very successful wherever it is applied. (Rep.)

† The law of Similia, an open epistle to Prof. Tustus Liebig, Gemmen and Folien, *Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung* B *der* 93-94, and Nachlass. (Posthumous works.)

of the above mentioned confessions. They avow with a feeling of humility that they do nothing but grope in the dark, that their theories are misty; but, the calamity once over, they turn to us with the same old arrogance and mounted on their rational stilts they tramp before our eyes. The period of humility passed, self satisfaction as of old takes its place and prevents them from throwing a look in the direction where the misty theories are cleared, where caprice does not reign supreme, but every action is controlled by a *law*. How can despair, hopelessness, impotency be more clearly expressed than by Richardson's exclamation. (See p. 7 of the present article.) The war declared by the old school against the bacilli and poison which is engendered by them is a peculiar characteristic of the rationalists. On one side, they declare themselves in the dark as to the poison itself and its nature; on the other side, it is said that the poison has to be neutralized. But how is it possible to render inoffensive an unknown stuff? The old "tolle causam" haunts the memories so strongly as to shut an entrance to words spoken in their own camp. "We do not fight against causes, but against consequences." (p. 8.) Where can we find a more striking picture of the hopelessness, helplessness and want of principle with which all the rational school is imbued as in the so-called criminal laparo-enterotomia? Will not every impartial observer be struck with the fathomless abyss in which its therapeutics are plunged? And yet if one considers the position of every single individual, one cannot help asking the question, "Is it he that deserves the accusation of committing a crime . . . . . Never! The accusation falls with all its weight upon the false doctrine which calls itself rational; it falls with all its weight upon those who keep up the darkness in which one has groped and continues to grope, upon those who lead astray the youthful generation by showing them false and malevolent caricatures and blinding them to truth. To what have the proceedings of the rationalists led? What voices have they raised in the public?

The following words of the "*Gazette Grajdanin*" ("The Citizen") have been reproduced in the "*Ruskaya Fizn*" ("Russian Life") of the 19th May, 1893:

"The current of life nowadays flows in such an unnatural channel that one honors and distinguishes with the title of doctor physicians who ought to have been called to answer in a court of justice for killing people with their poisons. All the sensible members of society ought to rise in a body against the poisonous medical system. It is the particular duty of parents and teachers to shield their children and their pupils from these enemies."

The Ex-Professor Manassein reprints this passage in his journal, the *Wratch*, saying that it is torn out of the diary of an insane person. One is somehow reminded of the words of Skoritchenko: "The dictates of plain common sense seem to find no admission into cultivated minds" (p. 16 of this article.) Does not the total absence of principle reigning in the rational school express itself in avowals of impotency and despair, such as the words of Dr. Meyrovitch in the Caucasus? "Properly speaking, we have no healing forces, we only dispose of forces which may become healing if applied in a certain direction" (p. 19.) Whilst at the opposite end of Europe, in Hamburg, Dr. Rumpf concludes his complaints about the impotence of all remedies in vogue with the words, "To this day there exist no special therapeutics for the treatment of cholera, so that the center of gravity still remains depending from the point of view of general therapeutics." (p. 28.) Dr. Dubner, in Simbirsk, finds that "one ought to abstain from using remedies whose action is uncertain and problematic, particularly as several drugs are given either at the same time or mixed together, so that it remains uncertain which of the drugs may have had effect; therefore the most judicious plan would be to keep exclusively to hydro-therapeutics." (p. 39.) What a coarse and materialistic point of view lies concealed in the words, "We have forces which may become healing if applied in a certain direction." Industrials only can speak thus; they only want the impetus or mechanical power; it is indifferent to them whether it is driven by man, beast, water, steam, air or electricity; they want an impetus, and industry fixes the what, how and where. Is it not this absence of principle, which reigns in the *rational* school, which calls forth those innumerable contradictions, not only in the criticism of a drug's action, but of the part it plays in connection with disease? Those effects are frequently represented as acting in absolutely contrary directions. The chase after specific remedies goes on with the aim of airing abstract notions, which do not exist in reality, such as typhus, inflammation of the lungs, and cholera. Every sensible person ought, however, to be aware of the fact that these notions become a reality *only when they have found a bearer*. But as those bearers are never alike, but only similar to each other in the same manner as the leaves of one and the same tree, specific remedies can only exist for individuals, and for a small group of such as are similar to each other, and by no means for the whole human kind.

The following words of Dr. Grauvogl are very much to the point: "If a man has not let himself be split in pieces in the manner in which the Allopathic pathology splits a patient, if the whole individuality of a man is expressed even in disease, no separate diseases can possibly exist and the treatment of such is a battle with chimeras, in which the organism remains aloof." (Grauvogl's *Nachless*, p. 17.) The rational faculty disdains reading such works as they proceed out of the camp of the renegades taunted with the astrology of the middle ages.

I will permit myself to remind the reader of some words which were spoken in the bosom of the physiological school thirty years ago, and have passed unnoticed like many other facts. I find it now the suitable moment to recall these words. Dr. Buccheim expresses in the following terms his opinion in the *Archiv fur Experimentelle Pathologie and Pharmakologie*, 1876, B d. V., p. 271. "If we wish to know how the medical profession has acquired its store of drugs, if we glance at the history of single remedies, the answer will be sad enough. We owe the greater number of our drugs to occasional observations, part of them to theories; which have had a temporary reign, thanks for example to the exertions of the alchemists. Some of our drugs have been borrowed from the natives of foreign lands. In the latter decade a new source has sprung up: The chemical industry of our days has discovered a great many new substances for which it has no sale, and the thought occurs that this substance might be converted into a medicine. We know that a great many physicians (therefore followers of the old school? Rep.) snatch helplessly without plan or system at every new remedy which is recommended to them.' And further, on p. 275, "It is not sufficient for the student to acquire a knowledge of drugs; he must have

a general oversight of all the auxiliary remedies which are at our command, and he must know the reason why the one is to be preferred to the other, so as to keep up his independent activity and not become a tool in the hands of some mercantile speculator." He says, also, p. 266 and p. 267: "Observations at the bedside of the patient are not sufficient to give us the necessary knowledge of the properties of a drug, so as to enable us to apply it suitably to the case of illness before us." (The *us* naturally applies to the followers of the old school. Rep.) "Problems, such as 'to fortify,' 'to resolve,' 'to excite,' are still potent at the bedside of the patient, but the solution of these problems is beyond the comprehension of the physiologist."

It seems to us that all this is equivalent to the confessions and disillusions which have been so bitterly experienced during the last cholera epidemic, and nevertheless all those who are under the sway of the natural and official medical school turn away with disdain from the proposal of opening a barracks for the Homeopathic treatment of cholera patients, and refuse the government for refusing its sanction to this measure by saying that all curative systems, such as hydro-therapy, electricity and the natural curative system would then have the right of asking for the same privilege; this would have led to detrimental dualism. This gabble translated into intelligible language has quite another sound, and may be transcribed as follows: "We cannot give up a barracks to Homeopathy, because its results in the treatment of cholera would put the old school to shame; we, who stand at the head of the administration in the metropolis of intelligence, must keep impressed in our memories and follow piously the words of one of our most brilliant luminaries: 'It is impossible to deny the advantageous results of Homeopathy at the patient's bedside, but as a question of principle we have dared not let it come up.'"

THE INDICATED REMEDY.

By E. D. AYRS, M. D., Little Rock, Ark.
Member Southern Homeopathic Medical Association.

An article in the February number of the *Medical Current* upon the question of "The failure of indicated remedies" leaves the subject just where the writer of the article found it. Although there was a squint at the element of mortality, without which no discussion of these subjects can be complete, yet it was dismissed by palming the whole thing off on to death from "old age." That is to say, when death comes from old age there must be no inquiry into whether or no proper medication was practiced. So that, when we lose a case we need but certify that the death was from this cause and we are above criticism. Perhaps some light may be thrown upon this subject by the writer referred to by explaining what is meant by old age.

The article to which I refer also speaks of cases that have outlived their "three score and ten years." I have seen persons applying for pensions on the grounds of "old age" whose years have been stated to be but fifty-one or fifty-three, and so on. In brief, the borrowed time of a man's life often extends to eighty, ninety or even to one hundred years, and this leads irresistibly to the conclusion that there is in every case, no matter what the age, *a cause for death.* My experience also is that *there is always something the matter with people who die.*

If any medical system were perfect it should not falter and hide its diminished head in the presence of the grim monster. And, per contra, we cannot prove its perfection for the simple reason that "it is appointed unto all men once to die."

So that this element, over which we have absolutely no control, forces us to qualify our prognoses and at the same time say that the "indicated remedy never fails" in *curable* cases.

AN APPEAL FOR AN IMPROVED NOMENCLATURE.

By HOWARD CRUTCHER, M. D., Chicago.
Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Principles of Surgery in the Hering Medical College; Member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Anatomy is theoretically and practically sacred ground. It is so old, so important, so much revered that one may well hesitate to invade even its nomenclature with suggestions of improvement. For this reason I have delayed a public presentation of my suggestions in the line indicated. But a change is necessary, and, as it is certain to come sooner or later, I hope no one will take offense at what is meant in a spirit of scientific progress.

The changes herein suggested have been used by me in teaching my classes, and the cordial reception of my students leads me to give them more general publicity in the hope that they will in time be generally adopted.

Mr. Henry Morris, in his matchless *Text-Book of Human Anatomy* (P. Blakiston, Sons & Co., Philadelphia, 1893), makes some important and sensible changes in anatomical nomenclature, and I hope he will go much farther in future editions of his most admirable work.

The terms in common use are given in one column and the more appropriate designations are printed in the opposite column.

Lumbar vertebræ.	"Abdominal vertebræ."
Sacrum and coccyx.	"Pelvic vertebræ."
Anterior crural nerve.	"Anterior femoral nerve."
Poupart's ligament.	"Ilio-pubic ligament."
Gimbernat's ligament.	"Pectineal ligament."
Scarpa's triangle.	"Femoral triangle."
Hesselbach's triangle.	"Inguinal triangle."
The point midway between the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium and the spine of the pubes (eighteen words).	"Femoral point" (two words).
"McBurney's point."	"Cæcal point."
Anterior superior spinous process of the ilium.	"Superior iliac point."
Anterior inferior spinous process of the ilium.	"Inferior iliac point."

It may be urged in favor of these changes that they are strictly in the line of science and simplicity. They mean something; they locate themselves. Morris calls "dorsal vertebræ," "thoracic vertebræ." May I not ask why the terms "abdominal vertebræ" and "pelvic vertebræ" are not equally appropriate? Fancy the utter absurdity of using eighteen words to locate the "femoral point," when the term locates itself. Why the "femoral" artery and the "crural" nerve? It is the femoral artery, the femoral vein and—it should be the femoral nerve.

Without previous announcement I began using these improved terms in my lectures and demonstrations, and I was surprised at the rapidity with which they were adopted. In the final examination papers of the class I find the new names used unconsciously but correctly in many of them.

The alterations herein presented are suggestive merely; probably the terms I have given can be de-

cidedly improved when the attention of anatomists and surgeons is once directed in this channel. But the instances cited show conclusively that our anatomical nomenclature is susceptible of great and logical improvements.

Medical Legislation.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION IN LOUISIANA.

By C. R. MAYER, M. D, New Orleans.
SECRETARY SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Louisiana presented to its members for consideration the report of the special committee on legislation, which report consisted of the reading and adopting of an "Act to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery; and to create boards of examiners."

The "Act" is not quite ready for publication; however, it will suffice as an item of interest for the profession at large to say that it is a plain, unvarnished, separate board act, granting absolutely equal rights and privileges to both schools of medicine.

It is almost needless to reiterate that the Homeopaths in this State are at heart opposed to medical boards of examiners, but after biennial fights covering a decade or two, when no recognition was offered, we are only too glad to bow to the desire of the majority when that majority—acknowledging the errors of its previous ways—tenders those rights so long withheld.

It is true that in doing this they give and we receive only what belongs to us, and that repeated defeats—largely due to the determined opposition of the Homeopaths—brought the gentlemen of the dominant school to a realization of the fact that, in this free country, a minority, no matter how small, has rights which cannot be ignored with impunity.

In having forced this recognition we feel no desire to crow over our friends of the old school; we simply accept it as a graceful descent frem an untenable position, and are willing to float the flag of truce as long as our vested rights are respected.

Associations.

THE CINCINNATI LYCEUM.

The Cincinnati Homeopathic Lyceum met at Pulte College at 8:45 P. M.

Those present were President Dr. S. J. D. Meade, Drs. Chas. Meade. C. E. Walton, W. A. Geohegan, T. M. Stewart, A. L. McCormick, R. L. McCormick, C. A. Pauly, S. R. Geiser, P. T. Kilgour, H. Snow, H. H. Wiggers, W. M. Kendall, L. Phillips and J. A. Davis.

The committee on the vital statistics of Cincinnati reported progress.

The committee on hospital reported a hearing before the board of trustees of the city hospital, and that Tuesday, March 27, 1894, at 2 P. M., had been appointed for a further hearing before the board, in which new evidence could be introduced proving the fitness of the Homeopaths to a representation on the hospital staff.

A motion to pay Dr. C. E. Walton $22.00 for the purpose of visiting the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, and investigate the method by which it was conducted, was made and carried.

A motion for Dr. C. A. Pauly to furnish the hospital committee the statistics of the Home of the Friendless of the past two or three years, was made and carried.

Dr. Geiser moved to report the proceedings of the Lyceum in some of the Homeopathic journals, which motion was carried unanimously. The Medical Century was selected as the journal in which to report the Lyceum's work.

Dr. Geohegan read an interesting paper on "Haig's Uric Acid Theory." This was followed by a free discussion and the report of several interesting cases.

Dr. Walton addressed the Lyceum on "Appendicitis."

He claimed that it was largely a surgical disease; that typhlitis, perityphlitis and appendicitis, were so closely connected that when we had one they were all usually more or less associated; that most cases came to the surgeon too late, having been diagnosed and treated as "bilious colic," "renal colic," etc.; that we must never be oblivious to the fact that when we have a severe pain in the right iliac region, tenderness over McBurney's point, low character of fever, high pulse and vomiting, we very likely have a case of appendicitis; that if the case does not clear up in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours it is an operative case; that if tumefaction and vomiting increases the surgeon generally feels as if he ought to decline to operate as he will very likely find a perforation and the abdominal cavity filled with pus, still he ought to operate, as it is the only chance left to save the patient.

In many of the cases he had operated on he found no appendix whatever, it having been destroyed. In all but one case the pus had been walled off from the abdominal cavity and the patients had made a speedy recovery.

The causes were not always due to foreign bodies. If there be a mild catarrhal inflammation of appendix and it become occluded and solidified the patient will have no further trouble. Fecal concretions may produce the ulceration.

Thorough opening, cleansing and draining are usually followed by recovery. Never use an aspirator, as an incision is better. In repeating cases do not operate during the attack, but between attacks when the inflammation is at its minimum. Usually there is considerable tenderness between attacks. One attack predisposes to another. Always call the surgeon as soon as you diagnose the trouble so that he can watch the case and operate whenever necessary.

Dr. Pauly called attention to the fact that the early symptoms were acute, that it might be caused by bacteria, that the pain preceded the nausea, and in indigestion the nausea preceded the pain.

Dr. Stewart said statistics showed that of 18,000 cases 91 per cent had begun in the appendix and nine per cent in the cæcum, also that peritonitis may be set up without any perforation. Other members present also took part in the discussion which followed.

Next meeting April 2, 1894.

J. A. Davis, M. D.,
Cincinnati, March 19, 1894. Secretary.

SOUTH-CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This association convened in the parlors of the Commonwealth Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa,, March 20, at 10:45 A. M. Organization was effected by appointing Dr. J. Ross Swartz, Harrisburg, chairman *pro*

tem, and Dr. Chas. Wagner, Hanover, secretary *pro tem*.

Election of officers being next in order, Dr. J. Ross Swartz, Harrisburg, was elected president and Dr. S. G. A. Brown, Shippensburg, secretary and treasurer, each for the term of one year. Dr. Swartz, upon being elected, delivered a stirring, eloquent address in behalf of Homeopathy.

The association has organized with a membership of fifteen and from the number of encouraging letters received from brother Homeopathic physicians, it expects to raise the number to twenty-five at the next meeting.

It was moved and seconded that a committee of four, including the president, be appointed to formulate rules and regulations by which the society is to be governed. The president accordingly appointed, in connection with himself, J. H. Yeagley, M. D., York; G. M. Hoover, M. D., Mechanicsburg; and J. C. Lingle, M. D., Middletown. York was selected as the next place of meeting, the president to appoint the time at some future date.

The secretary was notified to secure the names and addresses of those on the committee, and the meeting adjourned at 1:30 P. M., to meet at the place above mentioned. S. G. A. Brown, M. D.,
Shippensburg, Pa. Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS SOCIETY—OBSTETRICS.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of Indianapolis met Wednesday evening, March 21st, with the president, Dr. O. S. Runnels, in the chair.

After the usual routine of regular and miscellaneous business, Dr. J. D. George read a very practical paper on Helps in Obstetrics, in which the main points were as follows:

HELPS IN OBSTETRICS.

Excepting physical deformity in mother and child, birth could be shorn of much of its labor by proper care incident to the carrying period.

Physical exercise, more or less, should be engaged in, not only for years before the girl is married, but during the period of gestation. This means systematic exercise such as will develop the muscular system, equalize the circulation, and stimulate the nervous system.

Constipation can be largely overcome by exercise and the use of plenty of fruit, but the exclusive diet of fruit, as taught by some writers, is to be condemned as detrimental to the osseous system of the child.

Every pregnant woman should be under the care of a careful physician.

Cleanliness of patient, physician and nurse, in every detail, is of paramount importance from the beginning to end of labor.

Cimicifuga, taken before time for several months, is reputed to make labor easy. *Pulsatilla* also has a similar repute.

As aids towards dilating a stubbornly contracted os, hot douches, hot sitz baths, lard plentifully used, *Gelseminum* and *Belladonna* have all been proven effective in the author's practice.

The use of *Chloroform* as a general rule was opposed, on the grounds that it retards labor generally by lengthening the intervals of the pains and making them of less force.

When $CeCl_3$ is given a full dose of *Ergot* should be given as soon as the head is delivered, this being the time to give *Ergot* if it be given at all.

The hot water douche, in connection with Crede's method, is one of the most reliable ways of controlling hemorrhage. *China*, *Ipecac* 3x or *Ergot* in half ounce doses when indicated as internal remedies.

Forceps should always be carried ready for use if needed.

Be sure they are applied properly, and usually when they lock easily this has been accomplished. Avoid all haste and and rough handling in the forceps cases.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. W. B. Stewart agreed with the paper in the main. He believes a mixed diet superior to an exclusive fruit diet and has great faith in the efficacy of plenty of out door exercise as a means of securing easy labor. He favors the use of *Chloroform*, having found it a valuable adjunct in his practice.

Dr. W. B. Clarke also disapproved of an exclusive fruit diet, but believes in the use of *Chloroform*, the danger being nil, owing to the increased heart's action during labor. He mentioned the diagnostic value of pulse rate in postpartum hemorrhage. Can always suspect hemorrhage if pulse runs up to 100 or over. He has found no remedy more effective in postpartum hemorrhage than a table spoonful of *Cider vinegar* per orum. Dr. L. W. Jordan emphasized the necessity of having a thorough mechanical idea of the parts before attempting the use of forceps. He believes that three-fourths of all cases of puerperal fever are due to infection from attending physician or nurse. Also thinks by the too frequent use of forceps, *Chloroform* and *Ergot* there is danger of turning the physiological process of labor into a profession.

In active uterine hemorrhage he advised removing clots with the hand, using hot douches and exerting firm pressure on the uterus.

Dr. W. R. Stewart agreed with the paper in the use of *Cimicifuga* as a preparatory medicine to facilitate labor. He cited a case of multipara—seven births—all very tedious and exhausting. By the use of *Cimicifuga* during the eighth pregnancy the labor was easy and rapid. Advocates having patient change position frequently to facilitate labor. Thinks *Chloroform* produces stronger and more frequent pains; always anticipate and be prepared for hemorrhage.

Dr. Sollis Runnels agreed with most of the paper. He thinks *Chloroform* perfectly safe during labor, but would not give it immediately after to repair a lacerated perineum for fear of hemorrhage from its relaxing effects.

Dr. Rowley thought medicine might be used as a preparatory measure toward facilitating labor. Had found the use of the indicated remedy always gave good results. Had also found *Cimicifuga* and *Pulsatilla* useful.

Dr. T. C. Stewart does not approve of the so-called fruit diet. He does not think it wise ever to use the forceps without using *Chloroform* at the same time, and there is little danger from *Chloroform* in labor if administered properly.

Dr. Sawyer thinks *Chloroform* especially indicated in irritable, impatient cases, and that $CeCl_3$ is the anæsthetic to be used, its harmlessness during labor being due to the orificial truth that the heart's action is exhilarated when any of the lower orifices are undergoing a process of dilatation. He depends upon the hot douche and Crede's method, combined with slight traction on the cord, to control hemorrhage.

Dr. R. W. Rogers suggested a fruit and restricted grain diet as giving all the beneficial effects of a

wholly fruit diet without its dangers to the osseous system. She also emphasized the necessity of abundant out-door exercise taken in a non-constricting dress—both years before and during pregnancy—as a means towards painless parturition. The hot sitz bath, continued from thirty minutes to an hour, was recommended for its relaxing effect in rigidity of both os and vulva.

Dr. Harris thought that every pregnant woman should be under the care of a careful physician during the entire period of gestation, and that we cannot place too much confidence in the use of the indicated remedy. He does not favor the use of either *Chloroform* or *Ergot*.

Dr. O. S. Runnels emphasized the necessity of interrogating the kidneys frequently during gestation to guard against albuminuria and its sequelæ.

The bowels should be kept free and a voracious appetite restricted. The patient should be allowed "her own sweet will" during the first stage of labor, but when the second stage is prolonged, it is the duty of the accoucheur to assist her. Then *Chloroform* and forceps should be used. His rule is to apply the forceps with regard to the diameters of the pelvis, and is not governed by the position of the head.

If hemorrhage arises from an atonic condition of the uterus, then effect contraction by Crede's method —hot douches, vinegar, etc.— but if postpartum hemorrhage occurs with a contracted uterus, it indicates a lacerated circular artery, which must be ligated, or tampores used. If *Ergot* is indicated he gives it.

Dr. George closed the discussion with a few well chosen remarks, and the society adjourned to meet in two weeks.

Rebecca W. Rogers, M. D.,
Secretary.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM DR. HEATH, LONDON.

Note.—This letter was in type a month ago and should have appeared prior to the appearance of Dr. Heath's letter in the issue of this journal for April 1st. Owing to change in printing houses it was mislaid and overlooked.—Ed. Medical Century.

Editor Medical Century:

I have read Dr. Vawdrey's letter in your issue of the 1st of January re Dr. Brown and myself. I have not one word to say respecting the very gentlemanly way Dr. Vawdrey has written regarding this matter, but he has made the error of forming his opinion upon a one-sided basis; he has not heard what I have to say; he has, in fact, condemned me unheard. There are one or two points which I wish to touch upon, and in the first place I would like to say that this Homeopathic Congress and Dr. Brown have taken upon themselves inquisitorial assumption. The Congress has no definite organization and no laws; it was supposed by Dr. Brown to be only for registered men, but he at the same time admitted men who were not registered, and therefore he had no right to refuse me, and still further he had no right, legal or moral, to bring my name and private concerns before such a body and also to publish them to the world.

Dr. Brown, in his first letter to me said that the reason he did not send me an invitation was that my degree was not registerable, and went on to say it gave me no right to practice, but that if I liked he would bring the matter before the Congress. If he had said the degree is not registerable and only registered men can go it would have been quite bad enough, still the whole matter would have had a different bearing; but his adding, "and gives you no right to practice in Great Britain," showed me at once where the shoe pinched. I wrote by return saying I had no personal wish whatever to attend, only that I had been asked by you to do so and send you a report of the meeting, but that in consequence of his reply I should not think of going on suffrance and that I had sent his letter to the editor of the Medical Century. I received a reply "I shall bring the matter before the Congress." This he did, but in order to carry his point and induce the Congress to support him (I am told by doctors present that no one could fail to do so on account of the way the matter was put to the meeting), he stated that some years ago I had a single session in anatomy at Charing Cross Hospital, and that was all the medical education I had received, and that about a year ago I wished to have a diploma and applied to a well known Homeopathic Medical College in the United States. In reply I was informed that if I would come out, stay six months and pass the examinations I should get the degree. I did so and came home with an M. D. This is plain language and nothing whatever about registration. Unfortunately I knew nothing of this until the November *Review* appeared.

I then wrote Dr. Brown telling him that all he had stated was absolutely false. I stated to him that I did not study at Charing Cross. That I did not study only anatomy, but physiology, midwifery, diseases of women, surgical anatomy, etc., etc. (See my letter in the December *Review*, signed M. D., U. S. A.; see also his withdrawal and apology at the same time.) That I had been home nearly four years, not one, as stated by him. Dr. Brown, in a letter to me and also in the *Review*, stated that he got his information from myself only. I denied this in my letter to him, and I deny it again now. Dr. Brown has got mixed, as any one can see by reading his lame apology. I told him in one of my letters that I began my studies at a medical school in 1887, and that I did not go to the hospital that has been referred to until a year before I went to America. Dr. James, in his letter in your January issue, says that my license as a chemist (I had been one over twenty-five years) would be accorded the same value as a diploma of a college of pharmacy in the United States, and count as one year, and that I having had more than one year's reading medicine, etc., etc. The year he refers to, 1887, I was entered at a legal medical school, but he does not explain this in his letter to Dr. Brown, a copy of which he sent me, consequently Dr. Brown, in the January *Review*, takes advantage of this (although it was in accord with what I had already told him), and tries to show that Dr. James endorsed what he said at the Congress, but he conveniently ignores that Dr. James also informed him that I brought evidence of having attended full courses of study.

Now a word to Dr. Vawdrey as to the legal aspect of this matter, which I may say is quite well known to Dr. Brown. The extracts of the "Act of Parliament" Dr. Vawdrey has had sent him refers to registration, not to practice. The law of England only takes notice of false pretenses—it does not prevent my practicing if I practice according to my diploma. If I put on my door plate Dr. Heath, or A. Heath, M. D., I imply that I am M. D. of Great Britain, a registerable title, which would be false pretenses and I could be proceeded against; but if I sign my name or put on my door A. Heath, M. D., Pha., or U. S. A., it is not false pretenses and the law cannot con-

vict me of such. It will be seen by this that Dr. Brown is not warranted in calling my position in question. Dr. Vawdrey says that in the "eye of the law" I am an unqualified practitioner. That is not so; I am only in the "eye of the law," an unregistered practitioner.

A gentleman, an unregistered practitioner, was invited to the Congress by Dr. Brown, whom Dr. Brown says studied four years before 1858. Will Dr. Brown say where this gentleman passed his examination, because if he had legally obtained his degree he could be put on the register. Any one having been in practice in England with a recognized degree ten years before the act of 1886 can claim registration. Any one in practice before 1858 with any properly obtained degree can claim registration. Any way this gentleman who—according to Dr. Brown—has no right to practice in Great Britain, has nevertheless practiced here since 1858, and moreover, he is an intimate friend of Dr. Brown's.

Alfred Heath, M. D., U. S. A.

CHARCOT AND HIS CLINICS.

Interesting Letter From Paris.

Several times last winter I felt like writing of Charcot's clinics. The nature of his subject, "Nervous Diseases," and the many interesting cases presented made it very enjoyable; indeed looked forward with pleasure to attending his clinics this winter and the news of his death the middle of August came like a stroke to every one here in Paris.

Perhaps it may be of interest to tell of a visit I made to his study last fall at the Salpetriére. The greater part of his life has been spent there. Up to the day of his death, almost to his 70th year, he has been engaged in his investigations.

The Salpetriére with its numerous buildings and courts, its gardens and chapel, is a little world in itself. Five thousand patients are treated there for nervous diseases alone, so we were told by Dr. Charcot's young assistant who took us through.

One of the first buildings we entered was filled with various kinds of apparatus for making different tests. There were straps and bands suspended from the ceiling, electrical machines, in one small apartment was an "agitating chair," in which a smiling French girl was seated, being treated for paralysis agitans. The young surgeon in the party asked if this was Homeopathic. Coming out into a large court we saw some strange individuals. There was a woman crouched against a tree as if in fear; one laughing-faced girl ran along beside us trying to catch hold of our hands. Back of us came a tall, angular French woman, a perfect fury, shouting and screaming at the top of her voice; another came toward us bowing and wishing us "bon jour," introducing herself as Mde. Carnot. From the court we entered a room filled with sixty or seventy idiots, imbeciles and epileptics, a queer assembly. Such a jabbering and chattering, and all in a foreign tongue. You can imagine what it was like. The worst of all was the children's ward. Before we reached it we could hear howls and yelps and half-human cries. It was a pitiful sight, that room full of idiotic children, some with a vacant stare, others laughing immoderately, one rolling its head from side to side and gnashing its teeth incessantly.

One long ward we entered was deserted, it being a beautiful day most of the patients were out doors, all but an old woman who was sitting up in bed and rubbing her eyes and looking so sleepy. She drawled out something as we passed by. The assistant told us that this was one of their rare cases, a patient who slept for two months at a time, during which period artificial nutrition was kept up. The Salpetriére is full of wonderful cases. In this field lay Dr. Charcot's investigations.

The most interesting part to me was the visit to his study. He was away on his vacation at the time. It was with feelings of reverence and awe that I crossed the threshold. It was a large room, in no way luxuriously furnished. Screened off here and there were interesting looking apparatuses. On the walls were shelves with jars of colored fluids. Pamphlets and books were scattered around. In the center of the room was a large table on which was an open glass vessel containing a human brain. All had the appearance as if the "magician" of the place had just left it. It reminded me of a scene in "Faust." Opening off from the large study was a small room, an inner *sanctum*, the walls literally covered with fine engravings, photographs and copies from famous paintings of saints, martyrs, religious fanatics, portrayed by master hands and showing different forms of ecstacy, exaltation and states of high mental excitement. It was a fascinating collection. I could have spent the rest of the day there.

At the other end of the study was a regular photographic room with one side of glass. In one corner was the "chambre noire." In this little room was another collection, but more realistic. On a small table was a small stock of photographs of epileptics, somnambulists, hysterics, paralytics, and faces showing every variety of mental expression. These were all taken from among the patients of Charcot.

Upstairs, over his study, was his private museum. A painting of Wesmer was the first thing that caught my eye. The room was filled with rare cases, abnormally developed and undeveloped skulls, bones showing the disease known as "Charcot's joints." There was the skeleton of a woman who had lived for seventy years lying on her back, the bones so small and spine so twisted that the entire length was not more than three feet. The pelvic bones measured but three inches. It was a case of rachitis.

Let me tell you about Charcot's clinics. It was in an old shabby building where the lectures were held, but the room made up for it in one way. Back of the large platform where Charcot lectured was a magnificent painting covering almost the entire wall. It represented a court (in the Salpetrière, I think,) in which was a group just such as we have seen, a woman crouched against a wall, several epileptics and a beautiful young girl being brought forward to be healed by the physician who was in their midst. Charcot's clinics were always crowded. To get a good seat one had to come early. Among the students there was almost every nationality represented. Dr. Charcot always spoke in a low tone. It was a talk rather than a lecture. He generally gave a short talk on the disease to be presented, illustrating on the blackboard and with charts. Then the subjects were brought in and the diagnostic points pointed out. For two hours, ten to twelve, Tuesday morning, he held the attention of that room full of students. There were always a great number of hysterical and paralytic subjects. He diagnosed as many hysterical cases among the men as among the women. He did not as a rule perform any hypnotic or mesmeric experiments, but he related some very strange histories of his subjects. Dr. Charcot had an extremely quiet manner in addressing the patients.

He was a great favorite with the students and had a very large following.

I saw a great many mesmeric experiments at the clinic of Dr. Berllon, who is the editor of the "Revue de Hypnotism" at Paris. The clinics I attended regularly were the obstetrical clinics of Pinard and Tarvier and those of the diseases of children. There are so many fine clinics to attend one could spend years here. It seems to me the French physicians excel in diagnosis; they spend so much time in examining their cases and studying every little thing. Less and less stress seems to be laid on the medicines given. I hear almost nothing of prescriptions. My sister and I expect to spend another year in Paris. Just at present we are at Etaples, a little fishing town on the coast of France. We have been touring this summer on our wheels through the north of France and seeing the country as one never can see it except "awheel." The roads through France are like park driveways. It is an ideal place for cycling. We are not far from the old walled town of Montreiul, ages ago close by the sea, but now many miles inland. It was described in *Harper's* sometime ago as the "Dead City." There are several old chateaux in the neighborhood, which do not detract in the least. Not least interesting is the little fishing town in the sand dunes, with its quaintly costumed fisher folk. In these strong, sturdy, rosy cheeked people we see a forcible example of strength and health without a meat diet.

I cannot tell how much I enjoyed Charcot's clinics. I had counted on attending every one this winter. His death it seems was very sudden. He was found dead in his bed at a small inn in a little French village while on an excursion with some of his friends. So passed away one of the masterminds of this century.

Everything in Paris, the medical school, all the hospitals, every clinic and operation is open to the women the same as to the men. France is so liberal in many ways. I like it here better and better, notwithstanding the riots and threatened war announcements. Stella Hunt, M. D.

6 Rue Léopold Robert, Paris, France.

CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

Cincinnati, March 24, 1894.

To the Medical Century:

Medical matters in Cincinnati and in Ohio are very lively at the present time. The proposed medical legislation will no doubt "die a bornin'." Too many amendments to an otherwise good "single board law" have caused the committee on medical legislation of The Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio to send out a circular letter asking the Homeopathic physicians to protest to their county representative the passage of the Musgrove bill if it gives the Allopathic side a majority. "Sects in medicine must die" is the shibboleth, and yet what a wall this great sect has built for itself in raising the word "regulars" as their sectarian title. The Homeopathic men may yet be forced to show the regulars why we were forced to the "sect" issue, and we are beginning to feel that a real good fight would be a relish just now. As a sect, however, we hope ever to be liberal and just; when injustice and misrepresentation become a part of our methods our death is assured. At once the cry comes, how about your boasted statistics, they are all compiled by partisans—but when the official record of one institution is compared with that of another, and Homeopathy is found to have made its usual good showing, one of two things is quite certain, either our enemies are entirely ignorant of the real value of Homeopathic treatment, or else they wilfully misrepresent us.

In Cincinnati the old school has been considerably shocked at the audacity of the Homeopathic and Eclectic schools asking a hearing before the board of trustees of the Cincinnati hospital to present their claims as to their rights in the matter of hospital appointments. One of the staff, a first-class theorist, at once saw the way opened to the same sort of petition from the Voodoo doctors and the like. But then, we remember that this same theorist at the latest meeting of the American Medical Association stated that he preferred the term typhilitis to appendicitis and then rapped the surgeons over the knuckles as to treatment and etiology,—got a sharp reprimand from one of the eastern surgeons who stated that the observations in 18,000 cases in the German hospitals showed the disease to be in the appendix in 91 per cent of all cases, hence to choose the term typhilitis it must be chosen for a paltry 9 per cent. At the next meeting of the hospital board there will be some things presented by Drs. J. D. Buck and C. E. Walton which will throw the pure white light of truth upon the question as to whether or not Homeopathy and Eclectism should be represented on the hospital staff.

The many friends of Dr. C. D. Crank, late president of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, will be glad to learn that he has quite recovered from a severe attack of *La grippe*. Dr. W. T. Partridge has returned to Cincinnati and to the practice of medicine. We are glad to welcome men of his character and ability.

Dr. G. C. McDermott has moved into his new quarters in the Odd Fellows' Temple.

In conclusion the Cincinnati Homeopathic Lyceum, and its successful career since its organization in October, 1889, has been the means of concentrating the profession into a body of harmonious workers, and we shall very soon begin active journalistic work. This does not mean that a new journal will be established, but that we shall lend additional support to our Homeopathic journals in the shape of practical articles on medical topics.

266 Elm street. T. M. Stewart, M. D.

ROCHESTER NEWS.

Editor Medical Century:

The regular monthly meeting of the Rochester Hahnemannian Society was held at Dr. J. A. Biegler's Tuesday evening, March 20.

Drs. ———— of Rochester, and Wm. Follett, of Seneca Falls, were elected to membership. Dr. S. George Hermance was elected secretary and treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Schmitt, and Dr. V. C. Hoard was elected censor, another vacancy caused by Dr. Schmitt's decease.

Ground was broken March 23 for the new hospital buildings to be erected on the Alexander street grounds of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital.

The contracts already let call for an expenditure of $65,000, and it is estimated that $15,000 more will be necessary for the furnishing and equipment. Two of the buildings will be built as wings—38 feet front and 106 feet deep.

Dr. E. H. Wolcott of Rochester, N. Y., has removed from East avenue to 57 south Union street.

Dr. A. C. Hermance was elected school commissioner at the recent charter election in Rochester.

Placebo.

The Colleges.

NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.

The National Homeopathic Medical College of Chicago held its third annual commencement exercises on Tuesday, March 27th, at Central Music Hall. The hall was well filled with friends of the college, who listened attentively to the following program:

Music—Arion Lady Quartette.

Prayer—Rev. David Beaton, of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church.

Music.

Dean's Report—Prof. James Printy.

Conferring of Degrees—President T. C. Duncan.

Music.

Faculty Valedictory—Prof. W. M. W. Davidson.

Music.

Class Valedictory—Dr. Price Cheney.

Address—Rev. David Beaton, D. D.

The dean, in his report, summarized the work of the college for the past year, and gave a very satisfactory account of the work done. According to his report over 5,000 prescriptions have been filled, and more than 2,000 patients have been treated during the year. He pointed out the advantages of small classes in medical colleges, showing that the fewer the students the better the instruction of each student, other things being equal.

The college graduated but six students this year.

President Duncan, in conferring the degrees, made a few happy remarks to the class.

Prof. Davidson, in his witty and logical remarks, held the audience attentive for half an hour.

Dr. Price Cheney represented the class very nicely in a paper entitled, "Evolution of the Sciences."

Perhaps the happiest address of the day was that of Rev. David Beaton, who, among other things, said that he had learned three things in his relations with doctors, the first of which was to keep out of their clutches as long as possible; the second, that finding it necessary to put himself under the care of a physician, to trust him implicitly; and the third, was to pay the physician well for his services.

In the evening, Dr. T. C. Duncan gave a reception to the faculty, the students, the alumni, and friends of the college, at his residence, 590 W. Adams street.

On the whole, the day's exercises passed off satisfactorily to all connected with the college, and mark another milestone in the history of this new and struggling institution. T.

SOUTHWESTERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In the first commencement, and the banquet which followed it, of the Southwestern Homeopathic College yesterday Homeopathy scored a grand victory in the city of Louisville and the state of Kentucky, and those of us who are working for the advancement of Homeopathy in the south are today enjoying that delicious relaxation which follows six months' untiring work, which has been work well done. We wish our brother Homeopaths throughout this broad land could feel the exultation which is ours today because of what we have, in six short months. Done for ourselves? Aye, no! For what we have done for *Homeopathy*. Not one selfish thought crosses our minds today, and we ask the crusaders for Homeopathy everywhere to share our joy for what has been accomplished for a common cause.

When the Southwestern College was opened for its first course six months since, it was with many misgivings and we knew not what a day would bring forth, but we feel today that the bud was ripe and needed but the gentle influence of encouragement for the full blown flower to take its place.

Not unmindful are we of the struggle and hardships which will be ours for years to come, but we have shown ourselves and our friends what we *can* do, which is but an earnest of what we *will* do.

It has for years been the custom of the Allopathic schools in Louisville to hold their commencements in MacCauley's Theater, and not to be outdone by them we did the same. We felt that our college lecture room was far too small to hold the friends who would be on hand for the occasion, and yet we had many fears that we could not fill the theatre. It was tested to its fullest capacity, however, and it was the remark of everyone that no finer audience had ever been seen in the building.

The program for the afternoon was as follows:

SOUTHWESTERN HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.
Commencement April 3, 1894.

PROGRAM.

MARCH—"Washington Post," . . . . . Sousa.
OVERTURE—"Reception," . . . . Schlefugnell
OPENING PRAYER, ... REV. J. H. HORST.
ADDRESS BY DEAN . . . . A. LEIGHT MONROE, M. D.
CONFERRING OF DEGREES BY THE PRESIDENT—
AUGUST SCHEFFEL.
WALTZ—"Be true to me," . . . . . Boettger.
JUNIOR ADDRESS, . GEORGE B. SPENCER, Carlisle, Ky.
PATROL—"Continental Guards," . . . . Wiegand.
CLASS VALEDICTORY, . L B. SMITH, M. D., Millersburg.
SELECTION—"Midway Plaisance," . . . . . Luder.
FACULTY VALEDICTORY, ... ADAM GIVEN, M. D.
MARCH—"Jolly Students," . . . . . Sousa.
BENEDICTION.

Music by Eichhorn's Orchestra.

We had but two graduates, a representative of each sex, who were of course post graduates; but we could have felt no prouder over many times the two. The music was furnished by the best orchestra to be had in the city and was in keeping with everything else.

In giving the banquet at the Galt House last night we went our Allopathic friends one better. It was the most pleasant feature of the whole day. The most excellent menu was partaken of by fifty persons, including the members of the faculty and their wives, the students and the representatives of the press. Dr. Monroe was toastmaster for the occasion and acquitted himself as only Monroe can. Toasts were responded to as follows:

"The College," Dr. Sarah Jackson, Jeffersonville, Ind.; "The Graduating Class," Mr. H. M. Kennedy, Carlisle, Ky.; "The Students," Dr. Geo. Troutman, Louisville; "The Lady Students," Mr. W. A. Boies, Knoxville, Tenn.; "Co-education in Medicine," Dr. Sarah J. Millsop, Bowling Green; "Our Hayseed Doctors," Dr. M. Dills, Carlisle, Ky.; "The Faculty," Dr. Allison Clokey, Louisville; "Farewell," Mr. W. Pinkert, Louisville. The round of mirth was kept up till midnight when we scattered to our homes.

During the summer we will devote ourselves to the dispensary and hospital, that the good we have done during the winter among the poor may not stop, and that we may be sure of having ample clinical material for next fall.

Louisville, April 4. ALLISON CLOKEY, M.D.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI HOLDS GRADUATING EXERCISES.

The Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri held its thirty-fifth annual commencement at the Pickwick Theatre, St. Louis. The exercises were attended

by a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, many of whom were relatives and friends of the graduates.

The officers of the college are W. A. Edmonds, president; A. H. Schott, vice-president; L. C. McElwee, secretary; N. O. Nelson, Charles Cabanne, James B. Case, I. M. Mason, F. W. Brockman, A. B. Howard, E. O. Stanard and F. G. Niedringhaus, honorary board of trustees; W. C. Richardson, dean; and L. C. McElwee, registrar.

The programme was conducted by Dr. Wm. C. Richardson, who introduced Rev. E. B. Chappell, of the Lafayette Park Methodist Church, by whom the invocation was offered. Dr. Richardson, dean of the college, made the annual report of the institution, which showed that notwithstanding the general decrease of the number of medical students this year the enrollment of the Homeopathic College was larger than ever before by 15 per cent. In all other points the report indicated an equal degree of progress.

Miss Agnes Gray delighted the audience with a few well-rendered violin solos, after which Dr. W. A Edmonds conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the members of the graduating class in most eloquent form.

A tenor solo, "For All Eternity," was rendered by George H. Kerswill.

The awarding of prizes and distributing of flowers, which was no small task, was conducted by Dr. I. D. Foulon, professor of medical jurisprudence, who rendered this exercise doubly interesting by many well-chosen humorous hits. The faculty prize which consisted of Hahnemann's "Materia Medica Pura," was awarded to Dr. E. J. Hall, who stood highest at the final examination. This gentleman also captured the Gentry prize and the Reid prize, the former consisting of Gentry's Concordance Repertory, and the latter a case of high potencies. The obstetrical prize, a pair of Comstock's obstetrical forceps, was awarded to Dr. John M. Lockhead. The gynecological prize, a Hale's speculum, was won by Dr. Thomas M. Turner, and Luyties' prize, a volume of Bell, to the lady graduate of the highest standing was won by Mrs. Marguerite G. Squire. Six other individual prizes from as many prominent physicians and pharmacists were distributed among the students.

The floral presents were very profuse, each graduate taking away from two to ten bouquets, some of which were very large and handsome in design as well as in composition.

Dr. W. C. Richardson announced that the management of the Children's Hospital, at Jefferson avenue and Adams street, had for many years chosen its resident physician from among the graduates of this college, and that the honor on this occasion fell upon Dr. John M. Lockhead.

Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell, of the Central Christian Church, made the address on behalf of the faculty, the valedictory, and the exercises closed by a violin solo by Miss Agnes Gray. Mr. Charles Kunkel rendered the violin solo, "Old Folks at Home," which was highly appreciated by the audience.

The graduates were William H. Badger, Robert E. Graul, Edward J. Hall, Alfred W. Hayward, Louis W. Minick, John M. Lockhead, George C. Mohler, Scott E. Parsons, Ralph B. Raney, Jesse S. Sargent, Thomas M. Turner, Marguerite G. Squire, Ada Walton and Mary E. Wolfer.

The annual reunion and banquet of the Alumni Association of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri was held in the evening at the Mercantile Club. A number of distinguished guests from abroad were present. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Dr. James A. Campbell, president; Dr. C. J. Luyties, first vice president; Dr. W. A. Edmonds, second vice president; Dr. W. B. Thompson, secretary, and Dr. C. A. Carriere, treasurer. Dr. W. C. Richardson acted as toastmaster, and the following toasts were responded to: "Our College," W. A Edmonds; "Advances in Medicine," A. Merrill: "The Alumni Association," W. John Harris; "The Physician as I Have Known Him," Rev. John Snyder; "Surgery and Homeopathy," W. B. Morgan; "Homeopathic Literature," Irenæus D. Foulon; "Student Days," A. H. Schott; "The New M. D.," J. S. Sargent.

CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The eighteenth annual commencement of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College was held at the Schiller Theater on Tuesday afternoon, April 3d. The pretty auditorium was packed to the doors with under-graduates of the college, alumni, and friends of the institution. After the invocation by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, an able address was delivered by the president of the college, J. S. Mitchell, A. M., M. D., who afterwards conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the graduating class, each member rising as the secretary of the college, J. R. Kippax, M. D., LL.B., called his name, ascending to the stage, and taking place in a double half circle behind the faculty, receiving his degree.

The doctorate address by A. C. Cowperthwaite, M. D., LL.D., abounded in good things, both learned and witty, and was received with great applause. The class valedictory was a clever address, and was delivered by Henry S. Whitney, M. D. The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones afterwards addressed the class at some length in his own inimitable way, giving them much excellent advice.

The following are the names of the fifty-three members of the graduating class: William P. Allen, W. E. Anderson, Charles E. Barninger, William F. Becker, Harry F. Beebe, James Chester Bloomfield, Wallace Cox Converse, Harry Cook, Perry W. Cornue, John F. Courtney, D. De Los Culver, E. J. Campbell, Joseph B. Davis, F. A. Davies, Frank F. Dennis, Fred. I. Dudley, Cloyd H. Duncan, Carl Lowell Fairbanks, Robert J. Flint, Thomas Gregg, Germain B. Hale, J. L. Hill, W. B. Hunt, B. O. Jerrel, A. McCandless, F. McCandless, F. Scott McFarland, R. D. McKinney, J. H. McVay, Ellsworth C. Martin, Zero Marx, George B. Maxwell, Henry R. Miner, Grant Newton, Anton Krygowski, R. G. Peck, F. F. Pitcher, Gordon C. Rockwell, George M. Schaubel, Arthur Z. Seager, Elmer M. A. Sizer, Leonord Klinck Stelle, Charles E. Sugden, George P. Stannard, C. H. L. Souder, W. E. Trego, E. E. Waldo, Charles Bruce Walls, Eugene L. Warren, E. J. Woodbury, Jr., W. B. Worrell, Henry S. Whitney, E. L. Youngblood.

In the evening the annual banquet was held at the Auditorium Hotel, at which Dr. R. N. Foster was master of ceremonies. The following toasts were ably responded to: "Hahnemann," Dr. R. N. Tooker; "The College," Dr. J. S. Mitchell; "The Alumni," Dr. Charles Gatchell; "Materia Medica," Dr. E. H. Pratt; "The Class of '94," G. B. Maxwell, M. D.; "The Undergraduates," Frank H. Edwards, '95. Musical selections were rendered by Drs. Rockwell, Warren and Miner, of the graduating class.

Medical Century

An International Journal of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

C. E. FISHER, M. D., - Editor.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR:

W. A. DEWEY, M. D., New York.

Chicago, April 15, 1894.

AN INTERESTING CONTEST.

The old school profession of Chicago have brought upon themselves by their selfishness and greediness a most interesting contest relating to the apportionment of cases in Cook County Hospital, in which, if we may be allowed to judge from the manifest temper of the commissioners, they are likely to be very disastrously worsted. It would seem that they are not satisfied with their proportion of cases admitted to the hospital, and have petitioned the commissioners to reduce the number of cases assigned the Eclectic profession and correspondingly increase the number assigned them. Under present arrangements the Allopaths get nineteen out of every thirty patients admitted, the Homeopaths six, and the Eclectics five. Basing their claim on the numerical strength of the three schools in Cook county they hold that they are entitled to twenty-one patients out of thirty admissions, the Homeopaths to six, and the Eclectics to three. Thus it will be seen that the quarrel is not with us, but against the Eclectics. But it is a quarrel all are interested in, and, therefore, all sides were represented in the hearing which took place in the amphitheatre of the hospital on the afternoon of March 15. The Allopaths presented their claim in the way of a petition showing that they number in the county 1,821, the Homeopaths 431, and the Eclectics 164, resting their claim on the proportion of physicians shown. The Eclectics admitted the correctness of the figures, but called attention to the fact that the old school has charge of all the medical work of the county outside this hospital, which materially increases the proportion of county patronage assigned them, while the Homeopaths and Eclectics have naught but the assignment in the hospital, a point very well taken. Then, too, the Eclectics filed a counter petition in which they show from the records of the hospital that the old school death rate in the institution has been, for five years, 10.95 per cent, while the Eclectics have suffered a death rate of 9.56 per cent, and the Homeopaths but 9 per cent, even. And they turn the tables on the old school people by petitioning for increased facilities for themselves, and by petitioning also that the figures show against the old school in such a way that it is proper and just that their proportion of patients be decreased by two out of every thirty, while the Eclectics be kept as now, and the Homeopaths be increased by two.

Following the reading of the petitions referred to a general discussion was engaged in in which Drs. Streeter, Pratt and Roberts ably championed the Homeopathic cause, Drs. McFatrich, Tascher and Farnum speaking for the Eclectics and Drs. Davis and Babcock for the old school. Several of the commissioners joined in the discussion and asked important questions, the consensus of opinion being that the Allopathic petitioners got decidedly the worst of it and would have been better off to have been content with the share they now have than to have tried to rob the Eclectics of that which is justly their due.

Especially were they routed when the Eclectics brought in the official records showing the Homeopathic to be the most successful practice in the hospital, their own second best and the Allopaths the worst of all. It is a significant fact that the old school leader lost his head and showed anger and prejudice when these figures were presented, and this exhibition of intolerance was taken advantage of by both opposing schools and made its impression on the commissioners. The newspapers have taken the matter up, also, and while the question has not been settled at this writing the general opinion seems to be that the Eclectics have more than won out and that the old school folks are now sorry they spoke. The final decision is awaited with interest.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ITINERARY.

Because of the rate war between the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe lines over the Mid-winter Fair business and consequent disarrangement of the affairs of the Western Passenger Association, to which all the lines in Western territory hold allegiance, the transportation committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy has been much hindered and embarrassed in its efforts to secure reduced rates and early announcement of the same. After three months of continuous hammering at the railroads over the matter it has been settled finally, however, and the itinerary to Denver is now about completed.

The Trunk Line Association, with headquarters at New York, has guaranteed to the committee a round trip rate of one and a third fares from all points within its territory to Chicago and St. Louis, tickets to be good for thirty days. Application has been made to this association for a single fare for the round trip, and this courtesy is likely to be extended; but the one and a third fare is all that is at present guaranteed. From Chicago and St. Louis we are tendered one fare for the round trip and a thirty-day ticket by the Chicago & Alton and Union Pacific roads, which line has been selected as the "official route" for the

occasion. From Chicago there will be run on the evening of June 12, leaving the Union Depot at 6 or 6:30 o'clock, a solid vestibuled train, the "American Institute of Homeopathy Special." Delegations going via St. Louis will travel in special sleepers to Kansas City, there joining the special train next morning, and from that point to Denver the journey will be made together. The railway service for the occasion will be of the very best in every respect. The transportation committee has been very exacting in its demands, and these have been cheerfully and fully met by the management of the route chosen.

The Institute Special will be chaperoned by experienced railway men, and other details connected with the service at Denver will be attended to by representatives of the official lines. No important detail will be left in inexperienced hands as at former meetings. An exceedingly pleasurable complimentary side trip has been tendered by the Chicago & Alton—Union Pacific combination in Colorado, an excursion to Silver Plume Mountain and return, compassing the justly celebrated Georgetown Loop. This will take a whole day, and it has been arranged that it shall not interfere with the work of the convention.

All lines in Colorado and Utah have voted the Institute the courtesy of a fifteen-day excursion ticket of one fare for the round trip, with stop over privileges in each direction, tickets to be on sale for two days only immediately following adjournment of the Institute. Special reduced rates are also offered parties of twenty-five or more over several of the scenic excursions out in the Rockies.

Excursionists desiring to go on to California can do no better than to purchase regular Mid-winter Fair tickets, which should be made to read via Chicago & Alton and Union Pacific roads to Denver in order that members shall be able to enjoy the company of their colleagues across the plains and the complimentary side trip tendered all whose tickets are over the "Official Route" either from Chicago or St. Louis.

A special party is now forming in New York to travel from the seaboard via St. Louis and Kansas City to Denver, joining the official train at Kansas City, under the chaperonage of Dr. A. B. Norton, 16 West 45th street, that city. This party will be joined at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and elsewhere by others contiguous and along the line selected. Dr. W. W. Van Baun, 419 Pine street, Philadelphia, and Dr. L. H. Willard, Allegheny, Pa., may be applied to for accommodations on this train from those points, Dr. Norton performing like service at New York. Applications for accommodations on the Institute Special from Chicago or St. Louis should be made to the editor of this journal at 31 Washington street, Chicago. Dr. George H. Martin, 921 Polk street, San Francisco, will take care of all railway business in this connection for the Pacific Coast, and Dr. J. M. Walker, Denver, will give all necessary attention to those matters for the Rocky Mountain district. In this he will be aided by Dr. N. G. Burnham, chairman of railroad committee for the local profession.

From this announcement, which may be considered official, it will be seen that unusually excellent railroad arrangements have been effected for the Semi-Centennial Jubilee meeting of the American Institute. It but remains for the profession to take advantage of them in order to insure the best and most enjoyable session the Institute has yet held.

CINCINNATI'S AWAKENING.

The Homeopathic and Eclectic professions of Cincinnati have joined forces and are applying for admission to the wards of the Cincinnati hospital in proportion to numerical and general strength and are making a manful fight for their rights in the premises. This is as it should be. As stated in this journal time and again it is the duty of the Homeopathic profession everywhere to assert their rights and demand representation in all the public institutions of this country. We are all that the old school profession is in the matter of citizenship, our profession and its patrons pay a full share of taxes, the people who have to have their medical attention supplied them at the hands of the state are as much entitled to the modern and humane methods belonging to Homeopathy and Eclecticism as are the most independent people in the world, and it is a barbarism worthy of the dark ages that would make the indigent of our country subjects of a method of practice we would not call in requisition if our horses were ill. It is a duty to the public, a duty to humanity, a duty to ourselves for us to press our claims in every legitimate way upon the management of the various public institutions, that the inmates of our hospitals and asylums shall be given equal chances with their more favored fellows in the treatments to which they have necessarily to be subjected while wards of the state, and no sentimentalism, no fear of bringing upon our heads the charge of disturbing the peace of the public and of the management of public institutions should in the leastwise deter us from doing our full duty in all these matters. We are delighted to know that Homeopathy and Eclecticism are knocking at the door of Cincinnati's great hospital, and we verily believe the knocking will not be done in vain. Certainly it will not be if our profession will but persist and present through the press, and in other ways, to the public the facts and figures everywhere obtainable bearing on these important questions to our favor.

Two hearings have been given the applicants by the management of the Cincinnati Hospital, and the board is so favorably impressed that they have decided to visit Cook County Hospital and see for themselves how the schools are getting along here. Just now the old school people are a little troubled because the Homeopaths and Eclectics are making better records than they have been able to do, and

the Cincinnati board cannot but be impressed with the justice of the claims of the applicants if they but give heed to the Cook County records and carefully investigate the situation. For even with the inherent jealousy of the old school they are not able to say that within the hospital the trial has not proven to be successful, or that the management finds itself unable to get along with three schools represented in the wards as well as it did when the Allopaths had full control.

We congratulate our Cincinnati friends upon the splendid struggle they are making and wish them every possible success in their efforts to secure for the different wings of the profession simple justice, and for the inmates of that city's great hospital the very best the medical profession has in store for them. They have been patient and long suffering, for more than twenty years have witnessed the full enjoyment of all the public hospital privileges of their city by the old school, and now that they have awakened to this splendid effort in behalf of justice and humanity it is devoutly to be hoped that their efforts will be crowned with complete and immediate success.

Editor's Table.

Dr. F. A. Faust of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will be at home to his clientele on and after April 1, at 31 Cannon street, corner Liberty street.

Dr. Howard Crutcher has removed to the Audubon, 636 Oglesby avenue, Chicago. His city office remains in the Columbus Memorial Building, corner of State and Washington.

Drs. F. Byron Robinson and Lucy Waite, now Dr. and Mrs. Robinson, were "at home" to their friends on Wednesday, April 4, from eight to ten o'clock, at the Isabella, Chicago.

Dr. A. Cuvier Jones, Cañon City, Colorado, has been frolicking on the Pacific coast for a few weeks past. He will be at home in time to do a full share toward entertaining the American Institute at Denver.

The legislature of the state of Iowa has voted $15,000 to the purpose of erecting a Homeopathic college building on the campus at Iowa City. It is expected that the new building will be finished by October 1.

Dr. M. A. Barndt, formerly of Menominee Falls, Wisconsin, has recently succeeded to the practice of Dr. J. P. Webster of Delavan, Wisconsin. Dr. Webster has removed to this city. The Century's best wishes are extended both doctors in their respective new fields.

A new Homeopathic hospital is to be established at once in Worcester, Massachusetts. A large estate has been purchased, comprising 27,000 square feet of land, and the large roomy house situated thereon will at once be overhauled and put in shape for hospital purposes.

The Ohio medical bill is hung up in committee room at Columbus and it is now believed it will not get out alive. As changed by some of the more greedy representatives of the old school it is not a desirable measure, and it is hoped all around that it will be severely smothered.

The commencement exercises of New York Homeopathic Medical College will be held on the afternoon of May 3, at Mendelssohn Hall, Fortieth Street, near Broadway. The alumni banquet will be held on the same evening at Delmonico's. Dr. J. T. Greenleaf, Owego, New York, has been chosen toastmaster for the occasion.

Do not forget the meeeting of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy at St. Louis, April 17, 18 and 19. This is one of the most active and largely attended of the western associations and a good meeting is guaranteed. Chicago will send quite a delegation down to the dull old town and for a few days it will take on metropolitan appearances. Go, everybody.

Dr. W. S. White, 70 State street, this city, of the firm of Burnside & White, has entered the field as a specialist, his chosen branch being that of dermatology. Dr. White's experience eminently fits him for success in this line of work, he having been for four years past clinical assistant to the Department of Dermatology in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College and for two years consulting dermatologist at Cook County Hospital.

The Arkansas Gazette for March 28 gives a brief recitation of a recent exploit of our friend, Dr. Green, of Little Rock. Dr. Green has just performed a difficult operation at the Little Rock Infirmary, a gastrostomy, by means of which he brought a young man back from the grave and is now keeping him back by feeding him through an incison in the wall of the stomach. This isn't the best way in the world to enjoy a square meal but when other signs fail it keeps soul and body together, and until the stricture in the œsophagus is relieved food will be administered to the patient in this way. The fact that Dr. Green has charge of the case augurs well for the young man's chances of being again able to eat in the normal way.

A large party of physicians will leave New York on the afternoon of Monday, June 11, via the Pennsylvania road, for Denver, under the management of Dr. A. B. Norton, 16 West Forty-fifth street, to whom applications should be made early for sleeping car accommodations, etc. This party will journey by special cars, by special train, if enough enlist in it, over the Pennsylvania road through Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and other cities along the line of this thoroughfare, joining the St. Louis and southeastern delegation at St. Louis on the evening of Tuesday, June 12, for Kansas City and Denver. From St. Louis the route lies by the "official line" selected by the transportation committee, the Chicago & Alton and Union Pacific railways. The "official train" will leave Chicago on the evening of Tuesday, June 12, at 6 o'clock, Union depot, and will pick up the New York and St. Louis party at Kansas City on the morning of Wednesday, June 13, leaving the Union depot in that city for Denver via the Union Pacific at 10 A. M., arriving at Denver at 7:30 on the morning of the 14th, the convention opening at noon of that day. Dr. Norton will act for the transportation committee in securing accommodations at New York, but must be communicated with as to what accommodations are desired not later than Saturday morning, June 9. At Philadelphia Dr. W. W. Van Baun, 419 Pine street, will take care of the interests of all reporting by letter, telegram or in person to him; and at Pittsburgh, Dr. L. H. Willard, Allegheney, will serve the profession to the best of his ability in the same line. If the eastern men will but consult their own interests and that of their colleagues they will make a large party to go

through without change, and a most enjoyable railway journey will be the result. Confer with Dr. Norton, Dr. Van Baun or Dr. Willard at once, and let every man and woman in the profession who can possibly get away join this party from the east and help swell the attendance upon the jubilee meeting of the American Institute.

During the conference of the representatives of the various schools of medical practice with the management of the Cincinnati Hospital, which occurred on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 27, one of the members of the Allopathic staff delivered himself of the following "argument" in favor of keeping Homeopathy and Eclecticism out of that institution. It is about as honorable and fair a presentation of the facts as to Homeopathy as can be expected from his sort. If he had brought up the figures of the Atlantic City World's Homeopathic Congress of 1891, or of the World's Congress of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons held in this city in connection with the World's Fair Congresses there would have been some justice in it, but the figures of the little out-of-the way Basle congress suited his purposes better, and without reference to truth, justice or honor he preferred them to fuller, more accurate and more convincing information obtained nearer home.

"The first speaker was Dr. Taylor, one of the members of the staff. He spoke in substance as follows:

"As individuals the applicants have the same right to ask for appointment as any other persons, their eligibility being based only on professional qualification, but as representatives of sects in medicine their claims are not proper, for since the foundation of the hospital no sect has been recognized in any way; neither can it justly be, for this institution is supported by all classes of the community, and no sect in religion, politics or medicine can properly be granted any recognition in it. But admitting that they may apply, their claim for consideration is not well founded.

"In Germany, where Homeopathy had its origin, it has no place whatever in any university, and the same is true in France; nor has it any school of its own in Germany. The Homeopathic hospital in Vienna has existed for fifty years, and has never grown to any considerable size or patronage. There is a Homeopathic hospital of one hundred beds, with a small school attached, in London.

"At the third Congress of Homeopathy for the world, recently held in Basle, forty delegates were present. In marked contrast, at the recent Pan-American Congress of regular physicians, 670 delegates were registered, and at the tenth International Congress of regular physicians, held in Berlin, in 1890, over 5,000 physicians were registered. In the Homeopathic assembly seven were from America. Their statistics showed 200 Homeopathic practitioners in France, 60 in Belgium, 23 in Switzerland, 137 in Spain; none were reported from Germany. There are only 260 in Great Britain and Ireland, the latter country having but 4.

"The most prominent medical journal of this country representing their interests has recently dropped the name Homeopathic, and their oldest college in this state has just gone through the necessary legal proceedings to revise its charter and title by striking out the same word, and a fact patent to every one is that practitioners in this city do not announce themselves as Homeopathists, as formerly all did.

"As evidence of their standing we refer to the fact that no department of the United States Government, Army, Navy, Marine Hospital or Indian Department employ them. They are not made surgeons of railroads, and scarcely any life insurance companies accept them as examining physicians, and rarely are they appointed to any public position.

"The Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital last year had a mortality rate from typhoid fever twelve times greater than any other hospital of the city.

"In an obstetric charity in this city under their care deaths occurred in 1893 with probably not one-fourth as many cases as the Cincinnati Hospital, where no deaths took place. From the official reports of the Cook County Hospital we find that in about five years 19,400 patients were treated by the usual methods, with a mortality of 1,538.

"In conclusion, we beg to say that neither party applying for admission has brought any testimonial of superiority in any respect to the management in vogue, and therefore it would only be experimenting upon the unfortunate people who look to you for protection and cure to recognize their request, for if the claims of either of these applicants are valid, and their respective systems are superior, then it must be manifest that the other two are not its equal, and it is therefore injustice to all the patients to subject them to this inferior management, consequently but one class of physicians should have entire control of this hospital."

"The most prominent medical journal of this country representing their interests," according to Dr. Taylor, is the New York *Medical Times*. Just how "prominent" this retrograding and traitorous periodical is, Dr. Taylor and the board could easily have ascertained by referring to the lists of Homeopathic journals enrolled by the American Institute of Homeopathy, or by referring to any one of the Homeopathic physicians present. And the gall the speaker manifested when he undertakes to say that only the Homeopaths and the Eclectics are sectarian in their medical beliefs is truly appalling. There are three prominent sects, of which his own is, unfortunately, the most prominent of all. Small wonder is it, when its bigotry and intolerance are shown up, that he is ashamed to acknowledge that he belongs to it. But 'tis a sect, nevertheless, and all his protestations to the contrary will not do away with the fact. Medicine is divided into parties, denominations, sects, just as politics, religion, schools of art and music, etc., are, and there is no use in kicking against the pricks. Many men are of many minds in physic as in everything else in the world, and we are of those who believe that 'tis fortunate that 'tis so. Dr. Taylor has a thing or two to learn before he will know it all, and we know of no better way of teaching him the truth about that which he so severely derides than to have it applied in the Cincinnati Hospital alongside his own boasted but less successful methods.

While perhaps a few years slow in getting started toward the assertion of their rights our friends in Cincinnati are making noble efforts now toward securing admission to their elegant and commodious city hospital. At the conference between representatives of the different schools and the board of managers last month Dr. J. B. Buck, dean of Pulte Medical College, gave expression to the following forceful and effective remarks bearing upon the conduct of the old school toward the younger sects and their general deportment in dealing with the medical affairs of the public:

Dr. Buck took the Homeopaths' side. He did

not fail to pour some hot shot into Dr. Whittaker, who addressed the board at the last meeting. The speaker said:

"All class legislation is contrary to the spirit of the government of the American people. No man, or body of men, is to be proscribed on account of either opinions or practice, so long as they are consistent with personal liberty and with good order. In religion, in politics, and equally in the practice of medicine, the largest liberty is sanctioned consistent with good government. If monopolies exist, the government cannot consistently recognize and protect them as such. In the practice of medicine the 'old school,' styling themselves "regulars," are, and have long been, in the majority, and they have secured and used every possible method to maintain the monopoly of all government, state and local offices and emoluments. While protecting themselves in their societies, colleges and elsewhere, by a code of ethics that arbitrarily excluded all but members of their own school and precluded the least toleration or courtsey to those outside its communion, it has bitterly assailed all others as 'sects.' No matter what gentlemanly qualities one may possess, or what his scientific attainments may be; no matter how well qualified by education and experience for the practice of medicine one may be, if he does not belong to the 'old school' he is designated as a quack and denied the least courtesy or consideration by the old school. If this is not bigotry and sectarianism of the rankest sort, what is it? Being in the majority, and having the monopoly of all government and local appointments, they have in nearly all the states of the union secured legislation not only for the purpose of protecting the monopolies already secured, but aiming at the disfranchisement and exclusion from medical practice of all outside their own communion. This they seek to accomplish by boards of medical examiners. In some of the states only by the most constant vigilance and bitter warfare minority representation on these examining boards has been secured by others than physicians of the old school.

"The two schools which are opposed to this monopoly, the Homeopaths and the Eclectics, are opposed to all monopolies in medicine and advocate the greatest liberty of opinion and practice. Our students are in many departments also taught from the same text books, for in anatomy, physiology, chemistry and the like there is no dispute about schools. In the face of all these facts one gentleman had recently the impudence to class us with the voodoo, faith and prayer-cure doctors, showing how personal motive may darken the understanding, and sectarian bitterness breed injustice and untruth. Contemptuous injustice is neither the mark of the gentleman nor the scholar.

"For twenty-two years Pulte Medical College has maintained itself without the aid of the public crib. It has educated as thoroughly as any college in the city over 500 medical practitioners. It has maintained a free dispensary, visited by from 5,000 to 7,000 patients annually, and every dollar of the expense has been borne by the faculty of the college and derived from students' fees. Why, it may be asked, under these circumstances should the Homeopathic physicians seek access to the free wards of the hospital? Because in the education of students, hospital practice forms an important item. When such an institution has been built, and is being maintained by the city, it is a glaring injustice that it should be monopolized by the clinics of any one school of medicine. Other cities have been more just and generous.

"It may thus be seen that the effort being made by the two liberal schools to gain entrance to the Cincinnati hospital springs from no criticism of its present medical corps, nor from any desire to produce discord, but solely as an act of justice in the distribution of clinical advantages for which the city pays, and which should not be monopolized by one school to the detriment of others. By a comparison of different methods in the treatment of disease at the bedside, provided it is undertaken in a spirit of courtesy, and with the sole desire of determining the best, mutual benefit may result to all concerned, and the poor, equally with the rich, have the benefit of the best to be derived by experience, without prejudice or bigotry. The taxpayers of the city ought to have a voice in this matter of the distribution of their funds. Blind bigotry and arrogant dogmatism are to-day the exception among religious sects. In matters medical, however, the case is different. Here the contemptuous arrogance of the dark ages still prevails.

"We do not seek to disparage or displace any one who has done good work in the wards of the Cincinnati hospital, but would be first to accord honor where honor is justly due. The old school doctor has, as a rule, materially decreased his doses of drugs since the advent of Homeopathy, with a resulting decrease in mortality in many forms of disease. The question can only be settled by fair trial at the bedside, and never by ignoring all suggestions in this direction. I think it would be better to set apart one wing or certain wards for the Homeopathic and Eclectic physicians, and so utilize some of the vacant room provided by the taxpayers of the city for that which is sorely needed by certain educational institutions that have as just a right to it as any who have hitherto used it. This would leave the old school doctors uncontaminated by what they seemingly fear and designate as quackery, because it happens to differ in some regard with that which has the seal of their approval."

Every word of what Dr. Buck said was well said and directly to the point. Our colleagues are waging a dispassionate and argumentative war, while the old school representatives, on the other hand, are indulging in their customary offensive and intolerant treatment of other medical systems, as though they own the world and all that in it is. Success will surely crown our banner in Cincinnati and elsewhere if we but continue such efforts as are now being made in porkopolis.

Bromethyl and Chloroform Narcosis.—Professor Pawloff in discussing the narcosis resulting from *Bromethyl* and *Chloroform* reached the following conclusions; 1. The narcosis comes on in a relatively shorter time, about two minutes, and the patient does not pass through a stage of excitation. 2. It requires a very small amount of *Bromethyl*, about 5 grammes, to bring about full anæsthesia. 3. The narcosis is not attended by any disagreeable manifestations. 4. A small amount of *Chloroform* is needed to keep the narcosis up. 5. There follows no bad after-effects.

Dr. Pawloff says he begins the narcosis by *Bromethyl*, about 5 grains are required, and then maintains the narcosis by *Chloroform*, and about 16 grammes of the latter is required to keep up the narcosis for fifteen minutes.

ANESTHESIA WITH NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

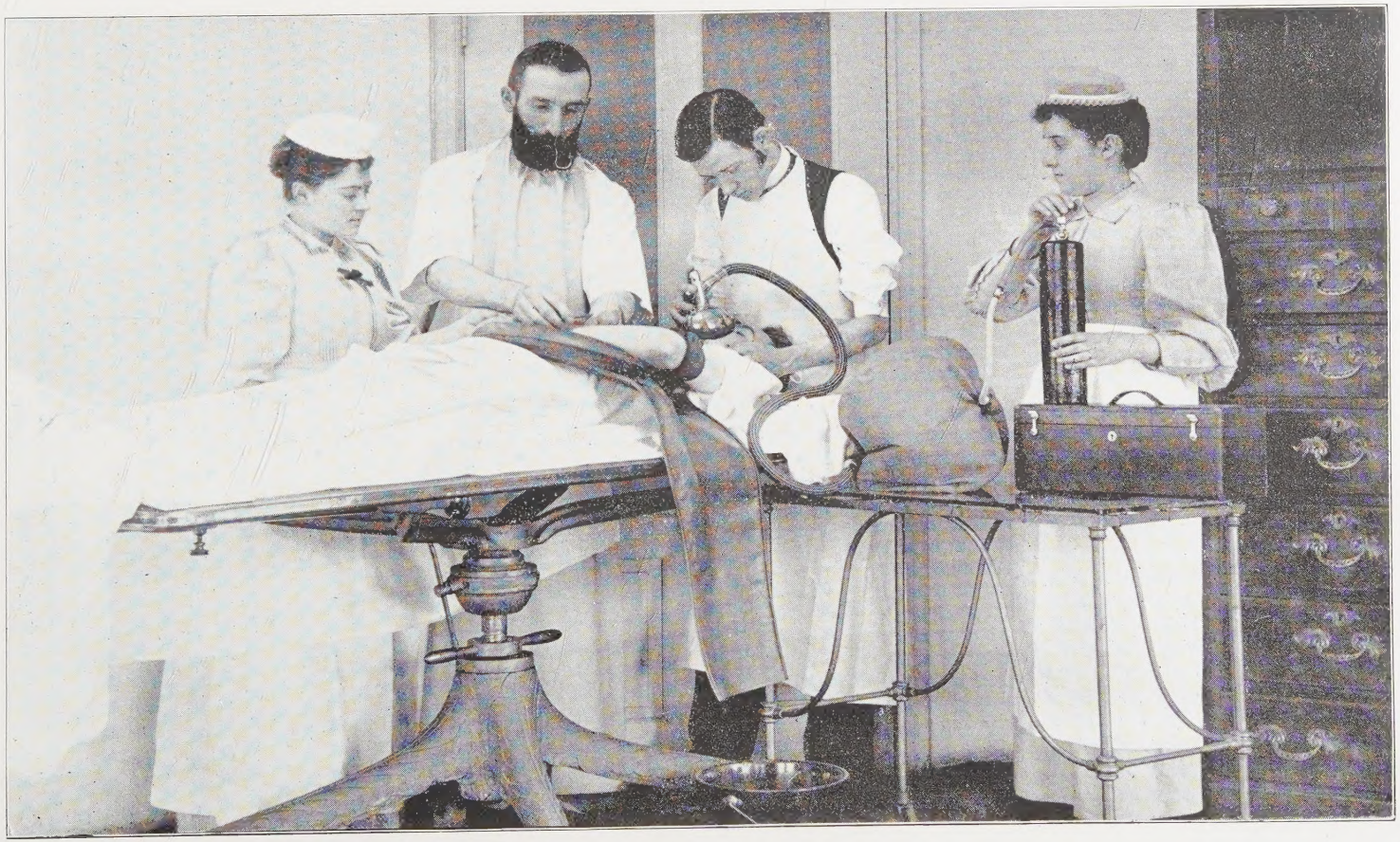

Illustration showing gas outfit as used by T. L. Macdonald, M. D. Patient prepared for sequestrotomy of the ulnar. Gas bag is inflated from the cylinder which contains one hundred gallons. To the left is seen the case, 18 by 7 inches, in which the apparatus is placed, rendering it quite portable. It is unnecessary to remove the cylinder from the case in order to use it, but is done here to show it.